The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. [illegible]. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Advices from Headquarters up to Saturday Night.

Everything Quiet, and the Army in Good Spirits.

The Last Battle Fought on Wednesday.

The Enemy Defeated with Terrible Slaughter.

Stirring Address of Gen. McClellan to his Soldiers.

What the Army of the Potomac has Achieved.

Capture of the Rebel Gunboat Teaser in the James River.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.

Advices from the army of the Potomac up to last night indicate that all is quiet and the army in good spirits.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC! Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day, with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessarily of position, also, you have, in every conflict, beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter. Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will now question that each of you may always, with pride, say, "I belong to the army of the Potomac."

You have reached the new base, complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our Nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the Capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, "must and shall be preserved," cost what it may in time, treasure and blood.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

Dispatches have been received from Gen. McCLELLAN dated as late as 1 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 4.

The following is their substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication: There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the [illegible] of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river protecting the flanks of our army.

The statements of the casualties in the severe battles of eight days cannot yet be furnished.

Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utmost efforts of the enemy.

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27, when Gen. McCALL's Division was, at the onset, overwhelmed, and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent to the hospitals.

At 1 o'clock yesterday (the 4th) the army was drawn up in its positions for review; the bands were playing, national salutes being fired, and things looking bright.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT TEASER CAPTURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 6.

The rebel gunboat Teaser was captured in a bend of the James River on the 4th inst. Very important papers were found on her.

CLOSING EVENTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

The following interesting details of the movement of our army to the James River, with the accompanying battles, are furnished by the correspondent of the Boston Journal:

THE RETREAT.

The passage across the Chickahominy was admirably conducted. It was not attempted at night, after the fight. It was delayed, even at the risk of another attack, to give time for the complete removal of all the stores. Early on Saturday morning the troops began to move across. The rebels were completely fooled. They supposed there would be another fight, and sent over across New Bridge a large body, on Saturday morning, to annihilate PORTER. At 10 o'clock PORTER was over the west side, looking upon them, with his batteries on Trent's Hill. It was regretted that we were obliged to leave several hundred wounded in the hospitals, who could not be removed without exposing the entire army. Having secured the position on the west side, the bridges were destroyed.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

There was not much to be done to save the army. It was in a bad position. No one knew what obstacles there might be beyond White Oak Swamp—between that and the James River. If Gen. McCLELLAN had had an intention of making a concentrated advance upon Richmond from the south side, he was forced to give it up. His loss was severe. Lewis' Hill in front was an impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the gunboats or be annihilated. Gen. PORTER marched around White Oak Swamp east, or rather crossed it at a narrow place, taking the road [illegible] Station on James River. MORELL's Division went down the Williamsburgh road to Savage Station, to hold in check any advance from the rear by way of Bottom's Bridge, and to make his way subsequently over to James River. SUMNER, FRANKLIN and KEYES were in front, near Lewis' Hill. They were ordered to send off all that could be transported of camp equipage and supplies and burn the rest, and then withdraw. All night long, Saturday night, the trains moved away in the direction of James River. At Fair Oaks Station a large amount of Commissary stores were destroyed, and here it was found necessary to leave several hundred wounded in the hands of the enemy.

The enemy finding he had been fooled—that PORTER was on the south side—that there was nothing at the White House—began to repair the bridges across the Chickahominy, which had been blown up. Both parties were active. After our transportation had got away, SUMNER, KEYES, FRANKLIN and HEINTZELMAN withdrew slowly and in order, taking a new line fronting the Chickahominy. About daylight the rebels discovered what was going on, and poured out from the lines at Dr. Lewis' Hill and across New Bridge. They pressed first one flank and then another, but were not in sufficient force to make an attack upon a rear-guard so brave and determined as that which closed over the long line of transportation. Slowly the army receded—slowly it neared James River. Rebel cavalry were seen here and there by PORTER in front, but they fled upon his advance. All Sunday was spent in this slow, cautious retirement.

SOUTH OF WHITE OAK SWAMP.

There are three main thoroughfares leading from Richmond southeast between White Oak Swamp and James River—the Williamsburgh Road, Central Road, leading to New-Market, and the Charles City Road. It was probable that the enemy would advance from all these roads to get in our advance. To make it more plain, let it be remembered that it was Gen. McCLELLAN's intention to reach James River at Turkey Island Creek, which is eighteen miles from Richmond. These roads run in the same direction, and the rebels, not having baggage trains in front, can move faster than he. If they understand what he is up to by throwing a force along these roads, they can press his right flank, and perhaps prevent him from coming under the guns of the Monitor and Galena.

About 10 o'clock on Sunday, a portion of PORTER's force, which had pushed up the New-Market road south of the swamp toward Richmond, came upon a large body of rebel cavalry—six or eight hundred—which were advancing. His artillery and infantry opened, and the rebels stood not upon the order of their going back, but like the guests of Hamlet's uncle went at once, with the exception of about fifty, who were taken prisoners. They were commanded by Major BAKER, of North Carolina.

While PORTER was thus putting out feelers, KEYES was in the advance nearing James River. Through Sunday and Sunday night the head of the column pushes its way. A body of rebels which had been down toward the White House, finding they were on the wrong scent, turned back, rebuilt Bottom's Bridge, and crossed to the south side, but were not in sufficient force to make an attack.

FIGHT ON SUNDAY—THE ENEMY REPULSED IN EVERY QUARTER.

The enemy suddenly became elated. His successes stimulated him to press us hard. He thought he would have us. SMITH's Division and SEDGWICK's fell back, via Savage Station, on the York River Railroad. It was necessary that they should halt and hold the position, that the long winding train might move away. They took positions in the woods north and east of a large field. All of their artillery, with the exception of two pieces, was masked in the front bearing upon the road down which they had retreated.

They had not long to wait. First the enemy's skirmishers came in sight, carefully smelling their way like venturesome mice toward toasted cheese. They saw the guns glittering like gold in the sunshine. They looked, talked, pointed. One or two officers went back. Other officers came up. Soon the dark masses of infantry followed. The two guns gave them a salute, but everywhere else there was silence. Flushed with victory, the rebels started upon the double quick across the field to capture the coveted prize. Suddenly, quick as a flash of lightning, twelve additional pieces hurled grape and canister upon them, followed by the roll of ten thousand muskets. No longer a thought of getting the pieces, but how to get out of the place. After a few frantic efforts the ranks became confused, broken, disjointed, and notwithstanding the endeavors of officers to rally the wavering columns, they fled precipitately, leaving a multitude upon the plain dead and dying. It was a trap most successfully set and sprung upon a flushed foe. In this affair Gen. SUMNER was slightly wounded.

FIGHT ON MONDAY.

But the enemy was pertinacious. He was determined to push Gen. McCLELLAN to the wall, instead of being pushed. HEINTZELMAN had charge of the rear. He determined not to be outflanked, and also determined to give the transportation time to reach the new base on James River.

KEYES, as has been stated, was in the advance, or rather opened the way for the retreat. Four or five miles below Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, is Long Bridge. To prevent the rebels from crossing there and attacking our left flank, SMITH was instructed to take position on the Long Bridge road. Next to him, looking south toward James River, was SUMNER's corps of RICHARDSON's and SEDGWICK's. Still beyond was HEINTZELMAN's corps—KEARNEY, HOOKER, SLOCUM and McCALL, the last two in reserve. The line was almost three miles long, sufficiently extended to cover all the roads running east from Richmond, south of the swamp.

To get a comprehensive view, select a point on James River, about ten miles below City Point—Hardin's Landing. Three roads from Richmond partially converge at that place.

It is Monday afternoon, and the head of KEYES' Division has reached the locality, and you see the interminable trains reaching up toward Richmond, and beyond all the Divisions mentioned, spread out like a fan. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Placing his artillery in effective positions, the enemy opened fire upon SUMNER, but occasionally sending shell over the heads of the division at the wagon trains, to create a stampede among the teamsters. But the guards kept cool and prevented any disorder. After an hour's cannonade, conducted with great spirit on both sides, the enemy adopted a new kind of tactics—an attack on both flanks at once. It was made against SEDGWICK and RICHARDSON, and was pressed so hard that SLOCUM was ordered up from the reserve. The infantry action lasted from half-past three to six. It was a brave fight on the part of our exhausted troops. They held their ground, and repulsed the enemy.

It was an obstinate, bloody fight. These divisions have been so often in action that they know what it is to fight. More—they know how to fight. The enemy were not in sufficient force to attack SMITH. They made a demonstration, but the Green Mountain boys were called upon, and quickly settled the matter by driving the enemy out of sight in that quarter.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

HEINTZELMAN, as I have said, was on the road furthest over toward James River. Early in the afternoon the enemy, in strong force, appeared, opening with artillery, and advancing division after division of infantry in solid masses. He resisted bravely, but was compelled to fall back to a new position. The enemy followed, employing his old tactics of hurling masses of men, now upon the right, now upon the left, and now suddenly in the centre. He held his ground unaided till 6 o'clock. His ranks were terribly thinned, and he was compelled to bring up McCALL once more. His division had been in nearly all the fights. It was worn out. But with hearts as true as steel they responded to the order. Simultaneously upon their advance came fresh troops from Richmond, and loud and terrific as at any time during the six days' fighting roared the contest. But the masses of the enemy rolled along the road. Their leaders had no care for saving life. This was war—a strife for mastery. It was their determination to win, no matter what it cost. They rushed on impetuously, charged upon our batteries, captured REYNOLDS and took a large number of prisoners. Here the brave and efficient commander of the corps, Gen. McCALL, went down at the head of his troops, supposed to be badly wounded. A score of officers fell. The lines gave way. It was a critical moment. Now or never was brave work to be done. Now or never was the army to be saved. All hearts felt it. All hands were ready. Men lived ages in those moments. O you who live far away among peaceful valleys, on sunny hill-sides, with smiling children at your feet, reading this tame account, cannot know the thrill which brave men feel when the heart swells up from its most inmost depths to dare all, to do all that God has given to save defeat! Untutored men look with clearest visions in such moments down the future ages. They see, they feel that uncounted millions are beckoning them to do their duty now. They are great moments!

SEDGWICK came. HOOKER and KEARNEY came—HOOKER with the Second New-Hampshire and First and Eleventh Massachusetts; KEARNEY with the life-blood of New-Jersey—brave men all of them. They rallied for a desperate charge—one which has determination in it, when every man feels that he stands at the gateway of centuries, as Leonidas stood at Thermopylæ. Twenty-four cannon additional were brought up. The united divisions, firm and unyielding as the granite of their native mountains, moved to the charge—onward, right onward, unheeding death or life! They came upon the enemy like a thunderbolt, bore down the living masses in front as if they were automatons—sent them flying over the field, and captured twelve pieces of artillery, one brigade, including three regiments; also, Col. PENDLETON, of the Louisiana Battalion, and ex-Congressman LAMAR, of the First Georgia Regiment.

It was the finale. The enemy was defeated at last. He had come on with high hopes; he retired discomfited. It was a brilliant victory. It inspirited our troops. Here let me speak of the influence of music. While the fight was going on, Gen. MORELL ordered the bands to play. For a month they have been silent, under orders. They gave "Yankee Doodle," the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." It was like bread to a hungry man. The troops felt the soul-stirring strains, and forgot that they were tired, hungry, exhausted, and ready to faint.

THE GUNBOATS.

The rebels had thrown a body of men close down upon the river. The gunboats, when the fight began, moved up and opened with 10-inch shells upon the table land. It was a timely assistance, otherwise the rebels could have crept along the bank, flanked HEINTZELMAN and reached his rear. What narrow margins there have been in this war.

I can say but little of the loss to us. The reports are varied—one as high as thirty thousand, one as low as ten thousand. We have lost three or four thousand who were taken prisoners. I presume that seven thousand will more than cover the casualities.

REBEL LOSS.

I see no wisdom in stating that the rebels have lost two to our one. They have suffered quite as much as we. Fictitious estimates would do us no good, neither would it hurt them. There is but little doubt that Stonewall Jackson was killed by a cannister shot from HAMIL's Battery.

Gen. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, was probably killed in the attack made upon SMITH and SEDGWICK on Sunday. Gen. LONGSTREET is reported wounded.

But I must close, or miss the mail. I have no conclusions to deduce. Each intelligent reader can form his own conclusions as to what we have gained, what we have lost. I will only say that to one who has witnessed military operations for a twelvemonth, there has been no moment more critical than the present. The rebels, by conscription, have raised an immense army, and put it into the field at the very moment when ours is weakest. They have concentrated all their forces. They hold life of little value, if they can but win. That is their object. Unless we awake from our apathy, unless there shall be harmonious counsels and increased energy of administration, the wished for day of peace and a united nation will be postponed to the far future.

CARLETON.

THE BATTLE OF LAST MONDAY.

Capt. BRADY, of the Pennsylvania Artillery, has written to his wife an account of the battle of Monday last, which she has politely placed at the disposal of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, LIGHT BATTERY H, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY, NEAR FORT DARLING, July 1, 1862.

We have had a victory! Five thousand rebel prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. In the morning everything indicated a hard-fought field and a retreat before dark, as some of the troops had already begun to fall back towards the James River.

Orders were given to push all the wagons under cover, at a certain piece, simultaneously with the commencement of the action. So the struggle begins in right good earnest on the right, and then shifted to the left. Secesh appeared to have it all his own way till the proper time came, and then, to his surprise, he was marched back again without orders from his superior officers, as if it was understood that they had gone far enough with the joke.

McCLELLAN was there in person, and attended to their case himself. Our army would not budge an inch for them. The enemy could not understand this kind of retreating. Countermarching back again, the right falls back and then marches to the left. Secesh sees this and is exalted. He takes another swig at his canteen of whisky, (a thing which they are all well braced with, for canteens of whisky are found on all the killed and wounded,) tightens the straps around his legs, (for he has to be strapped lest he fall out of the saddle,) and rushes forward on our limits head foremost, only to be mowed down by our left wing, that had marched to the place of the right.

Of course JEFF. did not see this. He thinks he is following our retreating troops, but he finds his drunken army pitching on to advancing bayonets. They cannot stop; onward they fling, like madmen, and once broken they cannot be rallied. Secesh has found that McCLELLAN has retreated far enough.

The action was a magnificent one. When the rebel lines had been completely broken, and filled up by SMITH, CORNEY, (sic,) McCALL, SUMNER, and MEAGHER with his Irish bayonets, the gunboats pitched into Fort Darling, and in about twenty minutes blew up the magazine of the fort. It was a grand spectacle. Then turning on the flying foe, they hammered them back toward Richmond.

For a long time we were drawn up on a large plain covered with wheat ready for cutting, three miles each way. You could scarcely see a horse standing in it. In there were a hundred pieces of artillery and many regiments of cavalry, ready to pitch in and spill the rebel canteens.

But we were not wanted, so we had to stand there and listen. Everything was cast off and ready for action, with our guns shotted. But our troops held their own and won, and the charges were withdrawn from the guns.

Night came, and we lay down by our guns in the wheat. This morning, though

"The dew on our mantles hung heavy and chill,"

we rose gaily to our posts, ready to go forward, as I understand the order.

Poor EASTON was shot through the heart in Friday's fight. His cannoniers stuck to their guns till the rebel cavalry actually knocked the ammunition they were putting into them out of their hands. They took his battery and cried out to him to "surrender." "Never!" was the reply, and in an instant he was knocked out of his saddle with a shower of bullets.

Lieut. MONK, of McCARTY's Battery, and DOUGHERTY, of FLOOD's, in Sunday's skirmish or fight, gave the enemy's cavalry a lesson in dismounting on the charge, unsaddling some two hundred of them. Many of them were strapped to their horses and of course were dragged or fell with them. Altogether it was a lively time for those batteries.

We were stationed, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, guarding the railroad bridge. It was a laborious duty. Mr. FAGAN, with two of my guns, I posted at Bottom's Bridge. In due time the bridge was burned, and when the final order came to return, the train, which was composed of many cars and a locomotive, was fired and run into the river, as it contained a great deal of ammunition. It blew up, throwing fragments of the cars and locomotive thousands of feet into the sky. It was one of the grandest spectacles I may ever witness. We were within about fifteen hundred yards of it at the time. It must have astonished the Secesh, who were constantly hovering around the bridge, with about 5,000 troops and some artillery.

On Saturday they made a demonstration with their guns upon Mr. FAGAN's section at Bottom's Bridge. I heard the firing and knew where they were. So, after FAGAN gave them a few planters, I opened, along with a brass piece of Mr. WILDER's, from the railroad track, silencing them in five rounds.

They were completely scared. Every shot told, and coming from a point not reckoned on, compelled them to respect Mr. FAGAN's position and withdraw. It was inferred that this party had run out of whisky, for they "dried up" very soon.

When the train was blown up, our artillery ceased firing, and was then ordered to James River to rejoin the corps. There is every reasonable appearance of a victorious entrance into Richmond soon.

(Signed) JAMES BRADY, Captain First Pennsylvania Artillery.

THE BATTLE OF WHITE OAK SWAMP.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives these interesting particulars of the battle of White Oak Swamp:

Having crossed the bridge over "White Oak" Swamp, it was blown up, thus checking the advance of the enemy. On Monday morning the enemy began the attack on our rear, having rebuilt the bridge. They came on in immense force, following the road we had come.

It soon became apparent that the enemy intended to precipitate themselves upon us with all his force. In view of this SEDGWICK was stationed on the left of the road, just below the bridge, and FRANKLIN's Division, with a portion of SMITH's Division, on the right. KEARNEY's Division was thrown across the New-Market road, HOOKER's Division across the Central road, and RICHARDSON's Division across the Charles City road, all three leading down from Richmond.

About 2 o'clock the enemy was discovered advancing along all these roads in immense force, the clouds of dust along the line of approach being distinctly visible. At this time the firing was terrific, coming from every quarter of the compass, the effort of the enemy evidently being to surround us, and either cut us to pieces or drive us into the river. All this was the result of their delusion with regard to our movement; they persisting in believing it was a retreat, while, in fact, it was a deliberate and successful strategic movement.

The rebels fought with desperation, hoping to detach our divisions and crush them in detail. Gen. McCLELLAN was everywhere through the fight, directing reinforcements to be sent wherever the front seemed weakest. Gen. McCALL, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, was stationed in the rear of the several points held by the commanders named, and within supporting distance of them all.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon dispatches were received at headquarters that the enemy were being successfully repulsed at all points, with the exception of Gen. KEARNEY's, who reported that the enemy were too strong for him, and were forcing him from his position.

Word was immediately sent to Gen. McCALL to advance to his relief, which his men did on the double-quick, notwithstanding their previous fatigue and exhaustion. They were soon engaged in the thickest of the fight, which grew hotter, as every moment brought fresh troops from Richmond to replace those whom our brave Reserves were leveling with terrible rapidity. The tide of battle ebbed and flowed over the plain for nearly an hour with uncertain result. At this time Gen. McCALL and his staff galloped toward the front to incite his brave troops to stronger exertions, when he was seen to fall from his horse, mortally wounded in the breast.

His staff gathered around him, and begged to be allowed to bear his body to a place of quiet and safety. "No," said he, "let me die on the field," and in the momentary confusion which the fall of their beloved leader made, his division was slowly driven back. Almost at the same time, Capt. H. J. BIDDLE, Aid to Gen. McCALL, was mortally wounded.

Still the contest waged more madly, the efforts of his men to reach him being almost frantic. In this desperate charge the loss of life on both sides exceeded anything that had occurred since the contest commenced. The dead lay in piles as high as tents. Among the slain were Lieuts. J. H. KERN and W. M. WATMOUGH. Gen. MEADE was severely wounded in the abdomen, and Gen. REYNOLDS was taken prisoner. It is since ascertained that he is [illegible] in Richmond.

At this juncture word was dispatched to Gen. SUMNER, this assistance was required by Gen. KEARNEY, and his men immediately advanced to the critical position on the double-quick, with their bayonets fixed at the charge. As they came up our tired troops fell back, and the avalanche of bristling steel was upon the rebels, who, fairly routed with the shock as our men shook off their pierced bodies like clods from their keen lances. This broke the rebel advance, and they fell back into confusion and retreated.

At this time the rebels had brought up a battery between the river and New-Market road, with the design of shelling our position. The gunboats Galena and Aroostook, which had been lying quiet, but keen spectators of the battle, unable to fire for fear of injuring our men, were at length signaled from a station on shore as to the direction in which they might send their fearful missiles.

This they did with unerring aim, and the effect was prodigious. The retreat of the rebels increased to a run, and the run enlarged to a skedaddle of the most approved stampede, and our brave but exhausted troops arranged themselves for the night as best they could after the trying scenes through which they had passed.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers arrived in New-York.

List of sick and wounded soldiers received on board the United States Sanitary Commission hospital transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. [illegible], at Harrison Point, James River, Va., July 4, 1862. Left for New-York at 12 A. M.

Anderson, James, Co H, 55th New-York
Amalvick, Pierman, Co A, 55th New-York
Artend, Theo, Surgeon, Co A, 55th New-York
Agne, Daniel, Co C, 14th New-York
Ashman, Robt, Co H, 14th New-York
Ashton, A W, Co A, 3d New-Jersey
Andrews, Abraham, Co A, 12th New-York
Adair, Lieut James, Co G, 57th Ohio
Buddington, Birney, Co H, 10th Massachusetts
Bergman, Christ, Co F, 7th New-York
Brown, Wm H, Co G, 11th United States Infantry
Burr, Howard, Co D, 37th New-York
Bell, John Y C, Co G, 62d Pennsylvania
Brickell, A, Co L, 20th Massachusetts
Coynton, Wesley, Co H, 44th New-York
Brooks, Thos, Co K, 6th Maine
Breese, Geo P, Co I, 3d New-York
Brannan, Geo, Co F, 60th New-York
Barger, Henry, Co E, 7th Pennsylvania
Bourgard, Lieut Chas, Co A, 55th New-York
Bean, C F, Co B, 3d Vermont
Burk, Roger, Co G, 36th New-York
Byrne, John C, Co E, 14th New-York
Boyce, Chas, Co H, 1st Michigan
Billingsly, John, Co G, 61st Pennsylvania
Brannan, Chas E, Co H, 15th Massachusetts
Brown, James H, Co A, 6th New-Jersey
Benson, R L, Co I, 93d Pennsylvania
Bean, Chas, Co H, 15th Massachusetts
Barnes, Geo, Co H, 12th New-York
Berliner, Solomon, Co K, 62d New-York
Beers, James, Co K, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry
Campbell, John, Co G, 9th Massachusetts
Crocotch, Wm, Co A, 7th New-York
Cantlow, George, Co A, 22d Massachusetts
Cole, D R, Co H, 6th New-York
Catlin, Chester C, Co A, 14th New-York
Chittock, Wm, Co H, 16th Michigan
Chamberlain, Edward, Co M, 4th Pennsylvania
Connor, Lieut W B, Co F, 5th Michigan
Colman, Frank, Co D, 37th New-York
Carst, Joseph, Co B, 38th New-York
Collins, Sergeant James, Co F, 60th New-York
Curtis, Henry, Co E, 16th Michigan
Crowley, Patrick, Co H, 16th Michigan
Cozine, Jas G, Co B, 1st Long Island
Cunningham, W E, Co I, 14th New-York
Collyer, Felix, Co A, 55th New-York
Catlin, David S, Co A, 7th N Y Independent Battery
Courtenay, Jas H, Co E, 40th New-York
Crilly, Sergeant Thos, Co H, 2d Pennsylvania
Colville, Captain, Co F, 1st Minnesota
Chamberlain, G, Co D, 14th New-York
Crawford, Sergeant Thos, Co E, 93d Pennsylvania
Donoghue, Patrick, servant to Lieut Hill, 1st Artillery
Donaldson, Hiram, Co G, 105th Pennsylvania
Donlon, Michael, Co D, 20th Massachusetts
Durnin, Richard, Co G, 73d New-York
Davidson, Corp G L, Co E, 5th Excelsior Brigade
Densmore, Wm, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Dawson, Ralph, Co E, 63d Pennsylvania
Devine, Daniel, Co A, 57th Pennsylvania
Dye, Edward, Co B, 3d Vermont
Durkiss, Charles E, Co B, 44th New-York
Delmore, Joseph, Co A, 55th New-York
Dickerson, John N, Co C, 8th New-York
Eckert, Geo M, Co K, 3d Excelsior Brigade
Engle, Corp J B, Co I, 34th New-York
Emanuel, Lieut Lyon L, Co A, 31st Pennsylvania
Elliott, Lieut, Co I, 3d Maine
Ford, Sergt Joseph, Co K, 9th Massachusetts
Fuller, Loten, Co K, 14th New-York
Franklin, Henry, Co C, 82d Pennsylvania
Furbish, Fred, Battery B, 3d New-York Artillery
Faber, Lieut S R, Co D, 93d Pennsylvania
Fohringer, Lloyd, Co I, 93d Pennsylvania
Fagan, James P, Co D, 27th New-York
Fallen, Wm, Co F, 69th New-York
Fechter, Jacob, Co K, 61st Pennsylvania
Footkin, Eugene F, Co I, 12th New-York
Frothingham, Hospital Steward, 44th New-York
Farrell, John, Co F, 16th New-York
Goodspeed, Hiram, Co G, 6th Vermont
Glass, D, Co G, 63d Pennsylvania
Gillon, Hugh, Co C, 3d Pennsylvania
Guerin, O K, Co K, 7th New-Jersey
Gibson, Wm, Co K, 1st Long Island
Gurnet, Henry, Co I, 14th New-York
Gardy, Michael, Co I, 9th Massachusetts
Gray, Joseph, Co A, 2d Pennsylvania
Granville, Richard, Co G, 31st New-York
Glenn, Archibald, Co F, 57th Pennsylvania
Gale, J T, Co H, 44th New-York
Guthrie, E A, Co H, 11th United States Infantry
Howland, Col Joseph, 16th New-York
Hill, Lieut E B, 1st U S Artillery, Battery E
Hanger, Geo, Co G, 2d Rhode Island
Halgren, Wm, Co H, 1st Massachusetts
Hagan, Wm, Co E, 82d New-York
Holbrook, C A, Co I, 20th Massachusetts
Hickey, John, Co K, 76th New-York
Hickey, Robert, Co K, 76th New-York
Hanch, Lewis, Co F, 62d Pennsylvania
Hollister, James, Co A, 96th Pennsylvania
Henry, Herman, Co C, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry
Hick, Thomas, Co C, 69th New-York
Hayes, John, Co F, 31st Pennsylvania
Hornby, Peter, Co A, 96th New-York
Handley, Edward, Co A, 98th New-York
Handman, Albert W, Band, 22d Massachusetts
Heeding, Geo, Co D, 37th New-York
Hexer, Lieut Sterling W, Co I, 14th New-York
Hightman, Frank, Co B, 2d U S Infantry
Hayle, Anthony, Co H, 36th New-York
Johnston, Wm, Co F, 93d Pennsylvania
Jackson, John, Co G, 4th Michigan
Jacobs, George, Co I, 83d Pennsylvania
Jones, John S, Co C, 9th Pennsylvania
Jenkins, C F, Co I, 10th Massachusetts
Kloeck, Alfred, Co I, 8th New-York
Kane, John, Co F, 69th New-York
King, Marion, Co I, 27th Pennsylvania
Kinney, James, Co I, 38th New-York
Kreager, Joseph G, Co A, 83d Pennsylvania
Klickner, Charles, Co A, 7th New-York
Keelin, Charles, Co G, 4th Excelsior Brigade
Kopp, John, Co K, 64th Pennsylvania
Kelly, Michael, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Kevell, John, Corporal, Co K, 63th New-York
Kivlin, James, Co E, 14th New-York
Keaty, Emanuel, Co G, 98th Pennsylvania
Lynch, Wm, Co D, 4th Michigan
Leyden, John, Co H, 42d New-York
Lewis, James, Co D, 1st Excelsior Brigade
Luby, Wm, Co H, 63d New-York
Lauterbacher, J, Lieutenant, Co C, 98th Penn
Lourigan, John, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Le Roy, Chas W, Co G, 3d Michigan
Levanseler, Henry, Co A, 28 Massachusetts
Lane, James, Co K, 5th New-Jersey
Lawson, Joseph, Co G, 20th Massachusetts
Lucas, Albert G, Co I, 23d Pennsylvania
Laufman, A O, Lieutenant, Co A, 63d Penn
Lafferty, Wm, Co B, 1st Pennsylvania
McDonald, Wm, Co E, 72d Pennsylvania
McDonald, George, Co B, 11th Massachusetts
McGovan, Alfred, Co R, 72d Pennsylvania
Monroe, Wm, Co G, 3d Rhode Island
More, Thos, Co K, 98th New-York
Mason, Lieut H C, Co H, 20th Massachusetts
McClaughlin, James, Co K, 9th Massachusetts
Moore, Corporal W C, Co E, 3d Maine
Minchausen, Henry, Co I, 96th Pennsylvania
Murphy, Patrick, Co D, 42d New-York
Moore, George W, Co E, 93d Pennsylvania
Miller, Michael, Co K, Sickles' Brigade
Marin, James, Co E, 63d New-York
Mockinree, John, Co A, 1st Long Island
McDonough, James A, Co A, 14th New-York
Miller, Lieut F, Co F, 55th New-York
McCanna, Thomas, Co H, 63th Pennsylvania
Mattocks, Sergeant Edward, Co B, 5th Vermont
Morgan, Lieut Morris, 55th New-York
Murphy, Charles, Co F, 38th New-York
Marrow, Michael, Co C, 9th Massachusetts
McMullen, Solomon, Co E, 93d Pennsylvania
Marsh, Captain, Co — 7th Maine
McCarty, Chris, (died) Co B, 38th New-York
McAllister, Daniel, Co G, 22d Massachusetts
Mansfield, Claude, Co I, 5th New-Hampshire
McClure, W H, (Sergeant,) Co I, 64th New-York
McFee, John W, Co G, 93d Pennsylvania
McLean, Hugh, Co A, 1st U S Artillery
Neally, Richard, Co K, 19th Massachusetts
Navey, Capt, 55th New-York
Norwood, Sergt W B, Co H, 16th Michigan
Noonan, John, Co H, 61st New-York
Osgood, Frank, Co F, 2d Rhode Island
O'Donnel, Patrick, Co C, 1st New-York
O'Niel, Patrick, Co [illegible] Massachusetts
O'Connell, Patrick, Co D, 37th New-York
O'Connor, Francis, Co K, 40th New-York
Purcell, John, Co K, 1st Long Island
Porters, Augustus, Co H, 7th New-York
Phillips, Erastus, Co G, 12th U S Infantry
Parker, John, Co G, 12th U S Infantry
Pascal, Geo W, Co D, 19th Massachusetts
Phelps, John, Co D, 14th United States Infantry
Pickens, Geo W, Co B, 101st Pennsylvania
Patterson, John, Co H, 14th New-York
Purinen, Julius, Co A, 55th New-York
Peck, Capt G S, Co — 37th New-York
Quinn, Jas, Co F, 1st Long Island
Robbins, W G, Co I, 4th Michigan
Rogers, Bernhard, Co C, 1st New-Jersey
Russell, Chas, Co K, 20th Massachusetts
Regner, Stephen, Co G, 5th New-York
Reynolds, Wm, Co B, 1st Long Island
Rook, Lieut John E, Co C, 37th New-York
Rhodes, Lieut C H, Co C, 61st Pennsylvania
Rinehart, Jas H, Co D, 10th Pennsylvania
Rushton, Chas, battery G, 2d United States artillery
Sweeny, Peter, Co H, 2d Rhode Island
Shields, James, Co F, 60th New-York
Sherman, A G, Corp, Co E, 2d Rhode Island
Smith, D W, Co K, 98th New-York
Streeter, Uriah J, Co E, 20th Massachusetts
Sanford, Halmon, Co C, 20th Massachusetts
Smith, Peter, Co D, 31st New-York
Shiels, [illegible], Co C, 61st Pennsylvania
Smith, W H, Corp, Co D, 62d Pennsylvania
Schulsenski, John, Co C, 31st New-York
Smith, Lieut, Co H, 63d New-York
Sandford, H W, Lieut, Co K, 34th New-York
Sanbury, Jackson, Co B, 3d Vermont
Stoats, Siegel H A, Co B, 4th Penn Cavalry
Seward, W H, Lieut, Co I, 2d Michigan
Smith, C W, Co D, 27th New-York
Standley, Frank, Co I, 31st New-York
Sample, David, Co A, 63d Pennsylvania
Swift, Stephen, Co I, 31st New-York
Sullivan, Edward, Co F, 69th New-York
Stanger, Sergt Charles, Co H, 104th Pennsylvania
Smith, William, Co D, 14th New-York
Shlatter, Joseph, Co D, 55th New-York
Straffer, Francis, Co D, 55th New-York
Stedman, Chas B, Co F, 1st Michigan
Scott, H H, Co B, 3d Vermont
Schughnue, Lieut, Co F, 95th Pennsylvania
Sheppard, J G, Co I, 44th New-York
Smith, Charles, Co A, 38th New-York
Smith, James, Co D, 38th New-York
Spence, Robert, Co G, 31st New-York
Sears, H, Co F, 14th New-York
Shea, Patrick, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Stewart, Frank, Co F, 98th New-York
Twohig, John, Co F, 9th Massachusetts
Trumbull, Thomas F, Co F, 5th Michigan
Tyler, Ruben, Co B, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles
Thompson, Chas, Co F, 31st New-York
Thompson, H C, Co K, 2d Pennsylvania
Tanner, John G, Co K, 1st Michigan
Temple, Geo, Co F, 12th New-York
Vandervoort, Cyrus, Co H, 101st Pennsylvania
Virney, Claudius, Co A, 55th New-York
Whittaker, Abner, Co H, 1st Massachusetts
Woss, William, Co D, 2d United States Infantry
Wilson, Noah, Co I, 36th New-York
Wakefield, David, Co E, 62d New-York
Wade, John, Co E, 100th New-York
Wheatland, F, Co K, 101st Pennsylvania
Warney, Dennis, Co H, 4th Pennsylvania
West, Thomas, (colored,) servant to Major Doane, Long Island
Webster, P R, Corporal, Co A, 93th Pennsylvania
Winters, Christ, Co D, 31st Pennsylvania
Weston, Edward, Co B, 1st United States Chasseurs
Wise, Morris W, Co I, 93d Pennsylvania
Warr, John, Co E, 14th New-York
Wide, Ely, Co C, 98th New-York
Watts, W J, Lieutenant, Co H, 98th Pennsylvania
Wimbles, H F, Co H, 1st Michigan
Wickwin, S H, Co D, 1st Michigan
Watson, Albert, Co G, 7th Michigan
Young, Isaac, Sergeant, Co A, 38th New-York
Yager, H C, Lieutenant, Co E, 31st Pennsylvania

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION HOSPITAL TRANSPORT DANIEL WEBSTER.

Medical Director—Dr Nelson J Drake
Physicians—Drs E A Barry, J G Sewall, A W Lozier
Ward Masters—Messrs S E Ward, T H White, W A Browne, J G Minor, H McCardin, T W Brigham, C W Swan, E P Robbins
Assistants—Messrs J McVey, J Kerall, T C Macy, Thos Ivers, H W Jackson, E W Dunham, T W Goodward, B Tovey, J Higgins, W Richmond, F H Beame, W P Ward, A K Starkweather, J Mulroy, E Gillespie
Apothecaries—Messrs P D Leys, W Y Provost
Lady Assistants—Mrs Howland, Miss Lowell
Commissary and Purser—Mr T E Peverly
Assistant—Mr J H Reid

Dr L M Ross, Messrs R M Wright and F R Hatch came passengers.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

The following list of patients has been received from the Hygeia Hospital. The casualties are in all cases stated:

Bernard Dugan, 2d N. Y.	Andrew Doran, 9th Mass.
John Lank, 4th N. Y.	Wm. H. Beers, 2d N. J.
Jno. Reardon, 14th Infantry.	Elijah Fields, 12th Infantry.
Andrew Linden, 3d N. Y.	Jas. H. Warden, 3d N. J.
Wm. Walker, 2d Infantry.	Wm. Moyre, 18th N. Y.
Wm. F. Doble, 7th Maine.	Ira Whittell, 12th N. H.
Wm. Simpson, 32d N. Y.	S. M. Drum, 8th Penn.
Pat. O'Gorman, 2d Infantry.	J. Atkins, 5th N. Y.
Wm. Gaff, 2d Penn. Res. C.	W. H. Nuly, 8th Pa. Res. C.
J. A. Thomson, 2d Pa. Res. C.	M. Carry, 4th Maine.
F. C. Barrow, 2d Infantry.	Edward May, 12th Infantry.
Assistant Surg. G. H. Todd, 13th N. Y.—shocked knee.	Major C. N. Smith, 31st Pa.—debility.
Capt. A. F. Burn, 3d U. S. I.—debility.	Capt. Geo. F. Tuckerman, 12 U. S. I.—debility.
Lieut. E. S. Perrow, Heintzelman's Staff—debility.	Lieut.-Col. P. R. Sweeney, 9th Mass.—debility.
Lieut. R. P. Eagle, 101st N. Y.—arm.	Lieut. M. Ferris, 9th Mass.—debility.
Assistant Surg. A. L. Lettletwant, 7th N. Y.—fever.	Lieut. E. S. Bendick, 57th Pa.—rheumatism.
Lieut.-Col. F. Reilly, 68th N. Y.—fever.	Lieut. M. B. Owen, 57th Pa.—rheumatism.
Major C. C. Gardner, 27th N. Y.—sick.	Capt. R. B. Watson, Bartlett's Brigade—fever.
Col. J. W. Revere, 7th N. Y.—casualty not reported.	Lieut. Chas. Hutchison, 2d U. S. I.—rheumatism.
Major T. S. Drummond, 1st Conn.—debility.	Lieut. C. S. Pierce, Porter's Division—debility.
Capt. R. W. Alcott, 1st Mich.—neck.	Capt. C. Rice, 5th N. H.—erysipelas.
Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dunlap, 38th N. Y.—rheumatism.	Capt. J. G. Burgess, 4th Pa.—arm.
Col. Paul Frank, 52d N. Y.—rheumatism.	Capt. T. F. B. Pepper, 4th Pa.—[illegible] cut, wrist.
Lieut. F. McGlaughlin, 18th Mich.—debility.	Capt. W. B. Beamish, 5th Pa.—arm.
Lieut. A. Gray, 104th Penn.—dysentery.	Lieut. J. Lacloss, 2d N. [illegible]—arm.
Lieut. J. A. Gordon, 4th Mich.—shoulder.	Lieut.-Col. [illegible], 18th N. Y.—sick.

Sick and Wounded Arrived at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 4.

The following is a partial list of the sick and wounded on board the steamer *Commodore*, which was ordered to leave for Washington before a full list was obtained:

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

Jas. F. Whitmore, Co. A, 1st—thigh.	Sergt. Henry A. Van Ness, Co F, 2d.
Ferres Seilp, Co. H, 1st—stomach.	William Mauf, Co. A, 1st—leg.
Robert McGreight, 1st—elbow.	Wm. Wallace, 2d—leg.
Chas. P. Bawn, Co. H, 2d—arm.	Col. Carl [illegible]—internal injuries.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Capt. Wm. A. Lynch, Co. I, 63d—debility.	W. Beaver, Co. H, 63d—hand.
T. Sullivan, Co. I, 16th—thigh.	A. G. Farr, Co. A, 61st—hand.
J. Sellew, Co. I, 38th—hand.	R. Hunter, Co. E, 12th—leg.
Corp. M. Riley, Co. I, 16th—arm.	H. Russell, Co. A, 93d—rheumatism.
Jas. G. Blair, Co. A, 16th—typhoid.	C. Taylor, Co. C, 16th—hip.
L. G. Lepage, Co. D, 31th—arm.	G. Neeman, Co. A, 34th—rheumatism.
W. Mowers, Co. D, 34th—breast.	J. G. Stevens, Co. A, 44th—thigh.
P. Cain, Co. G, 63d—shoulders.	R. Weaver, Co. F, 31st—thigh.
Thos. Monk, 61st—side.	Corp. L. B. Osgood, Co. F, 31st—thigh.
Sam'l Cammon, 16th—head.	P. C. Conway, Co. B, 26th—leg.
B. F. James, 18th—leg.	B. F. Whitney, Co. B, 27th—foot.
W. Hayes, 16th—hand & knee.	Corp. M. F. Cassidy, Co. C, 38th—thigh.
J. F. Carner, Co. A, 16th—thigh.	Willis Lee, Co. I, 16th—head.
Geo. Wartz, Co. A, 38th—leg.	G. B. Hazlett, Co. B, 38th—arm.
Jas. Pursely, Co. E, 12th—foot.	J. S. Carr, Co. I, 16th—hip.
	Henry Carr, Co. I, 16th—jaw.

J. E. Russell, Co. I, 48th—shoulder.	Fred. Lvie, Co. [illegible]
G. Gallaher, Co. I, 48th—side.	Jas. Byrne, Co. [illegible]
Jas. Stafford, Co. D, 31st—hand.	Wm. Irvin, Co. E, [illegible]
Glen. Lane, Co. B, 16th—leg.	[illegible]—face.
Lewis Magrath, Co. E, 38th—arm.	Geo. Mills, Co. [illegible]
Sergt. Aaron Wooden, Co. C, 17th.	C. Daley, Co. D, 32d—hand.
H. Harlan, Co. I, 27th—thigh.	Sergeant Geo. E. Dodd, 16th—in neck.

UNITED STATES REGIMENTS.

Isaiah Lane, 2d Inf., Co. F—arm.	Wm. Conley, [illegible]
John Murphy, Co. E, 1st Art.—thigh.	John Drum, Co. [illegible]
G. O'Neil, Co. A, 5th Art.—[illegible]	Wm. Gregory, Co. [illegible]
J. Fitzpatrick, Co. H, 5th Cav.—arm.	Corp. S. Haas, [illegible]
Michael Considine, F, 5th Cav.—arm.	Jacob Frank, [illegible]
Ed. Poleman, Co. A, 5th Cav.—[illegible]	Charles Vallier, [illegible]
Fred. Cline, Co. A, 5th Cav.	R. W. Burnet, [illegible]
W. J. Farrow, Co. H, 4th Inf.	Chas. Pratt, Co. G, [illegible]
Thos. McDermott, H, 5th Cav.—head.	Wm. Fenn, Co. F, [illegible]
J. Kurtz, Co. F, 5th Inf.—arm.	D. Flanagan, [illegible]
F. Gillespie, Co. H, 5th Inf.	Capt. [illegible]
Jas. D. Moore, C, 4th Art.—hip.	[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

E. Monahan, Co. E, 9th—thigh.	[illegible]
Nelson Castor, Co. H, 16th—shoulder.	[illegible]
Capt. G. Holman, Co. C, 7th—leg.	[illegible]

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.

T. Sherry, 4th—shoulders.	J. D. Bennett, [illegible]
F. Benn, Co. I, 4th—elbow.	[illegible]
J. E. Low, Co. F, 2d—neck.	[illegible]
H. Foster, 4th—hand.	[illegible]
F. Cassiday, Co. D, 1st.	[illegible]
H. Sattler, Co. I, 1st—leg.	[illegible]
Geo. W. Avery.	[illegible]
L. H. Salmon, Co. I, 1st—arm.	W. F. Edwards, [illegible]
T. Boling, Co. I, 1st—arm.	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. Bowman, 2d Vt.—shoulder.	Capt. C. Rice, 5th N. H.—[illegible]
T. E. Carrollton, (rebel), [illegible]	J. Conway, [illegible]
E. Brown, 1st Indiana—arm.	A. P. Taylor, Co. [illegible]
M. Dayers, Co. E, 2d Md.—ankle.	F. W. Butler, [illegible]
G. W. Mann, Penn. Battery—thigh.	J. Schwatt, Co. [illegible]

☞ See Second Page for additional [illegible]

OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fourth of July at Old Point—[illegible]—Among the Sick and Wounded—A [illegible] Little Drummer-Boy—State of our Army—Exodus of Civilians—Army [illegible]—The Anniversary at Norfolk.

OLD POINT, Friday, July 4, 1862.

The glorious Fourth has dawned upon us once more. It has not found us in that spirit of wild exultation which would have been naturally [illegible] had the anniversary been celebrated by our triumphant possession of Richmond, but it never found the people of these United States more earnest, more hopeful, more thoroughly resolved to put forth every energy, to endure every sacrifice, until this foul [illegible] against our nationality is crushed forever.

There is little to tell you of the celebration of the day here. It is true there have been several salvos of artillery in the fort, as a mere matter of form, but folks about here are in too close proximity with the horrors of war, they see too much of the smoke of gunpowder at every step, have too much to do in listening to the thrilling recitals of the [illegible] maimed and wounded now crowding the vessels at our wharves, and with the smell of the battle-field fresh upon them, to find time for indulging in those noisy displays of patriotism which usually [illegible] our large cities on this eventful anniversary.

It is only at at some central point like this that one can fully realize the horrid [illegible] being made upon the manhood of our nation by this infernal war. Scarcely an hour passes but some vessel from the James River is seen, steaming up to one of our wharves, and crowded with brave men in every form of mutilation. Yesterday and this morning no less than seven came in: the *John Brooks*, *Louisiana*, *Kennebeck*, *Vanderbilt*, *St. Mark*, *Commodore*, and the *America*; some leaving their precious freights to be cared for at the fine hospitals here, others again bearing them away direct to Washington, New-York, &c.

And oh! the scenes on board!—the heart-rending pictures of human suffering!—the wrecks that meet one at every turn! But now and then some individual case will come up to draw more than usual upon one's sympathies, and move the stoutest heart. Such an one occurred yesterday. I was on board, in the office of Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia, the chief physician in charge of the wounded soldiers of the *John Brooks*, when the announcement came that Capt. O'DONNELL was dead. Going to the spot, and threading my way among hosts of suffering men,—writhing in agony but uttering scarcely a moan—I found the handsome form of the Captain in the cold embrace of death. A little drummer boy, EDWARD [illegible], the pet of his regiment, (Company C, Eighty-eighth New-York,) was standing alone by the dead man and [illegible] down the eyelids of his Captain, but betraying no more emotion than could be seen in the quivering of his young lips and his eyelashes wet with tears. There was something appalling in seeing a mere boy like this—he cannot be more than 11 years old—taking an active part in such terrible scenes, especially when I came to learn that he had just lost his father in the last battle. We were soon joined by several of the soldiers who came to take a last look at the Captain, and, as they did so, sobbed aloud like children. To see those brave fellows, grim from the smoke of war, betraying such emotions, and to hear our little hero, with choking voice, say to one stalwart [illegible]: "Don't cry, DAN., it's no use crying,"—was enough to melt a heart of stone. The remains of the Captain, who was much beloved, have been embalmed, and will be sent off to-day, by the Baltimore boat.

The accounts of the last five or six days' continuous fighting, as they come in piecemeal, reveal a horrible picture of carnage, but go more and more to satisfy us that McCLELLAN's position is infinitely better than it ever was, even though we are farther off from Richmond. Not only has he reached the cover of our invincible gunboats, but he is already feeling the benefit of that protection—and the gunboats were busy shelling the enemy out of their position at [illegible] yesterday (Thursday) morning. Gen. McCLELLAN is now fully able to stand his ground until reinforcements come, and when they do—as the public will learn soon enough—the downfall of Richmond will be more certain than ever. Those who have just returned from the army all unite in saying that our men, in spite of their terrible losses, were never in better spirits, and that our young General is as well and sanguine as ever.

Considerable commotion was created at the Point, to-day, by a rumor getting abroad that all civilians were to be sent away from this place—[illegible] body could understand, and as it was supposed the order would embrace [illegible] of the Press as well, you may imagine there was no little flutter among the "press-gang." It is thought, however, by the most knowing ones here, that it is only intended to get rid of the swarms of army sutlers and traders who have, since the move from [illegible] York to the James River, come down upon this spot like the locusts of Egypt. Of all the vulgar [illegible] in human shape, some of these people surpass anything I ever saw. They had fairly taken the Hygeia Hotel by storm; every corridor being covered over with stretchers on the floor, making it no easy matter at night, in going to one's bedroom, to avoid putting one's foot in the gaping mouth of some sutler.

There was some idea here of an intended Union demonstration to-day, in Norfolk, in honor of the Fourth, which might have been interesting; but as I could think of nothing more interesting than recording the names of our sick and wounded, for the benefit of anxious friends at home, I have remained here to devote my time to it. NEMO.

Arrivals in the City.

The Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres arrived on Friday, accompanied by Capt. [illegible] and Dr. Leclerc, at the Brevoort House, where the Prince de Joinville has been since Thursday last.

M. Mercier, the French Minister and family, arrived from Washington on Friday afternoon and proceeded to the New-York Hotel, where apartments awaited them.

Commodore Stockton and Commodore Smith, of the Navy, were at the Astor House yesterday, but left in the evening.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

List of Sick and Wounded on Board the John Brooks, from James River, Going on to Annapolis.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2.

Capt. W. Y. Rippley, Berdan's [illegible] — Capt. E. H. Stevens, Co. E, 5th Maine.
Capt. [illegible] N. Y. — Capt. A. B. Ware, Co. K, 16th Mass.
[illegible] — Capt. W. Ward, Co. D, 5th N. J.
[illegible] — Capt. A. C. Harper, 5th N. J.
[illegible] — Lieut. C. A. McKnight, Co. F, 5th Mich.
[illegible] — Lieut. T. W. Cartwright, Jr., Co. [illegible]
[illegible] — Lieut. H. L. Patten, 20th Mass.
[illegible] — Serg. W. Parrington, (color) [illegible]
[illegible] — Rev. E. D. Hatton, [illegible]
[illegible] — Asst.-Surgeon J. F. Webb, 63d Penn., sick.
[illegible]

Sick [illegible]

The following lists are in continuation of the one published in the TIMES of yesterday:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Jacob Oppenheimer, 1st—sick, slight.
Andrew Uts, 1st—head, slight.
Orville Gregory, 16th—arm, slight.
Robert Courtney, 16th—wrist, slight.
[illegible]
John Morse, 34th—shoulder, severe.
Wm. Gehring, (Bugler,) 5th Artillery—leg, slight.
Geo. [illegible], 16th—body, slight.
Wm. D. Wilbur, 32d—hand, slight.
John [illegible], 16th—hand, slight.
Daniel [illegible], 1st—arm, severe.
[illegible], 1st—shoulder, severe.
Corp. J. D. McVeader, 37th—slight.
John McGee, 63d—slight.
Sergt. John Sparks, 69th—arm, severe.
Sergt. Patrick Hogan, 63d—hand, slight.
Asst. Surgeon Mansfield, 92d—fever.
[illegible], 69th—breast, severe.
Corp. Henry Smith, 61st—sick.
Lieut. E. Young, 63d—head, severe.
[illegible], 93d—sick.
Christopher Lewis, 37th—hand, slight.
Thos. McNara, 18th—hip.
[illegible] Valentine, 70th—sick.
Sergt. John Brannon, 69th—slight.
Jno. Wilson, 101st—leg, slight.
Jno. Dunagan, 18th—sick.
Wm. O'Donnell, 37th—head, slight.
Sergt. James Byrne, 69th—severe.
Wm. [illegible], 18th—hand, slight.
Geo. [illegible], 37th—leg, slight.
Sergt. Wm. D. Thad, 61st—sick.
Thos. [illegible], 72d—sick.
Geo. H. Varsall, 40th—foot.
Jas. Allen, 64th—hand, severe.
Wm. Galvin, 2d—sick.
Jno. Lockwood, 1st—arm, slight.
Thos. [illegible], 32d—leg, slight.
Thos. Moore, 63d—breast.
Leroy Hight, 18th—sick.
Jno. Perchanlee, 2d—sick.
M. F. Williams, 16th—hand, slight.
Ed. C. Briggs, 32th—breast.
Wm. W. Harrington, 16th—hand, slight.
Wm. E. Gore, 16th—sick.
L. W. Beardsley, 16th—breast, severe.
Harmon Smith, 31st—slight.
Henry Riker, 71st—sick.
Corp. Wm. L. [illegible], 37th—arm, slight.
[illegible], 71st—arm, severe.
Jas. Sprague, 1st—sick.
[illegible], 13th—shoulder, slight.
Jacob Otiner, 7th—arm, slight.
Jacob Miner, 7th—hand, slight.
Corp. A. Hurrard, 23d—hand, slight.
R. Keating, 67th—sick.
E. H. Perkins, 69th—slight.
Samuel Brown, 40th—sick.
O. Tubbs, 61st—sick.
Sergt. John Robinson, 61st—leg, slight.
Lewis Leadbers, 5th—sick.
W. Colwell, 10th—sick.
P. Griffin, 5th—neck, severe.
F. Sweeney, 12th—hand, severe.
M. Roach, 13th—side, slight.
Geo. Raumber, 16th—arm, slight.
Geo. Scrafford, 14th—arm, slight.
Wm. Biggins, 60th—hand, slight.
D. McNally, 10th—sick.
H. E. Cleveland, 10th—shoulder, slight.
James Lowry, ——back, slight.
James McGrath, 31st—back, severe.
Sergt. Francis Cassidy, 37th—head, slight.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Major John Nyce, 4th—arm, severe.
Corp. Wm. J. Hastin, 10th—thigh, slight.
Forrest Goodspeed, 83d—shoulder, severe.
Chaplain George [illegible]—sick.
Sergt. Dennis Carroll, 95th—arm, severe.
Corporal Joseph Carson, 5th—neck, severe.
John Gibbons, 71st—leg, slight.
Corporal J. Wartmore, 12th—foot, slight.
Corporal J. N. Serena, 5th—shoulder, severe.
Wm. Cairest, 10th—elbow, severe.
Benjamin Lane, 1st Rifles—hip, slight.
Henry Seig, 4th Rifles—slight.
Sergt. C. L. Randall, 83d—leg, severe.
Wm. H. Given, 72d—thigh, severe.
James Oliver, 83d—neck, slight.
Michael Sailer, 5th—head, severe.
John Lightfoot, 71st—neck, severe.
Sergt. John Wots, 81st—arm broken by a shell.
J. E. Swearingen, 9th—side, slight.
John S. Cox, 9th—leg, severe.
Capt. George J. Gallupe, 5th Rifles—leg, severe.
Maj. S. M. Bailey, 8th—head, slight.
John Hook, 26th—hip, slight.
Geo. W. McCammont, 83d—hip, severe.
Peter McCreary, 5th—leg, slight.
Alfred B. Wilson, 4th—shoulder.
John Quilley, 81st—shoulder, severe.
Reuben Hays, 26th—head, slight.
Henry Kearney, 95th—leg, slight.
Wm. Lawrence, 83d—hip, slight.
John Lohimer, 83d—wrist, severe.
George Brown, 32d—sick.
—— Urson, 83d—arm, severe.
O. Davenport, 7th—arm, slight.
John Powers, 72d—hand, slight.
Corp. Henry Steward, 5th—arm.
Jacob Reinhardt, 5th—shoulder, severe.
Sergt. R. B. Smiley—1st—thigh, slight.
Corp. Corles Bloom, 1st Rifles—foot, slight.
James Austin, 1st Rifles—arm, slight.
Corp. Makenson, 1st Rifles—hand, slight.
Corp. Chas. McBride, 81st—neck, slight.
Wm. Lozer, 23th—hand.
Robert Young, 8th—hand, slight.
Wm. L. Olley, 52d—sick.
J. F. Kearns, 95th—hand, slight.
B. F. Clevenger, 95th—leg, slight.
Wm. Elliott, 81st—arm, slight.
John Neville, 10th—head, severe.
John Davis, 23d—sick.
Jacob Smith, 72d—shoulder, slight.
John Robinson, 1st—sick.
N. Kelly, 9th—arm, slight.
Chas. Keller, 95th—arm.
Thos. T. Senior, 26th—arm.
Saml. Parker, 4th—arm.
E. D. Scott, 29th—hand, slight.
Chas. M. Phillips, 5th—head, slight.
Saml. Benjamin, 4th—arm, slight.
Wm. Dougherty, 69th—arm, severe.
Jno. Gardner, 10th—sick.
Jno. Branniger, 5th Cavalry—leg, slight.
Geo. M. Brown, 5th—leg, slight.
W. H. Grier, 5th—leg, severe.
Hugh Forbert, ——breast, severe.
Wm. Taylor, 1st Artillery—leg, slight.
Chas. Gallagher, 1st Battery—arm, severe.
J. W. Gerard, 8th Cavalry—foot, slight.
Wm. H. Craige, 10th—back, slight.
Ed. McBridle, 81st—leg, slight.
Corp. Henry Williams, 63d—hip, slight.
Wm. P. Houston, 10th—groin, severe.
Fred. Lawn, 72d—back, slight.
Thos. Bell, 62d—breast, severe.
Wm. R. Omorth, 5th Rifles—two fingers amputated.
Jas. Askey, 5th Rifles—leg, slight.
J. D. McIntiere, 4th—arm, slight.
Jno. MacDede, 71st—finger, amputated.
H. Miller, 63d—shoulder, slight.
James Rushing, 26th—thumb, amputated.
Henry Feichner, 5th—arm, slight.
T. Battoule, 9th—knee, severe.
James H. Drips, 10th—rheumatism.
Sergt. J. F. Lucas, 5th—breast, severe.
Thos. Hopkins, 83d—side, severe.
James Prendergast, 61st—rheumatism.
Wm. S. Vincent, 5th—chin, severe.
F. M. Kerr, 63d—finger, slight.
Henry Lochenger, 72d—arm, severe.
Capt. A. D. Long, 12th—hand, severe.
Jacob Rieckert, 63d—hand, severe.
Geo. Smedley, 4th Cavalry—hand, severe.
Jos. Hess, musician, 95th—back, severe.
Alex. Hughley, 9th—groin, slight.
Wm. McCluskey, 4th—arm, slight.
Thos. H. McCormick, 83d—arm, slightly.
Chas. O. Hart, 83d—shoulder, severely.
John Adams, 83d—arm, slightly.
John Fink, 83d—arm, slightly.
James Resmel, 83d—arm, slightly.
John H. Gue, 8th—hand, severely.
Henry Kidner, 10th—arm, slightly.
Francis Loughean, 72d—hand, amputated.
John Tobiner, 83d—wrist, severely.
Edward McAlor, 96th—thigh, slightly.
D. M. Butler, 1st—arm, slightly.
Sergt. Jos. F. Dengler, 96th—arm, slightly.
Henry S. Hoison, 72d—hand, slightly.
Geo. Sapp, 2d—head, slightly.
Martin Murphy, 69th—sick.
Jno. Firman, 93d—thigh, slightly.
F. Silley, 49th—hand, slightly.
Thos. E. Smith, 95th—sick.
Thos. H. Kincaid, 1st—hand, slightly.
Sergt. E. [illegible], 1st Rifles—side, slightly.
Jno. Hunt, 95th—slightly.
Wm. P. Dake, 72d—sick.
W. H. Craig, 10th—back, slightly.
A. F. Gusby, 7th—foot, slightly.
Jno. Hawk, 3d—thigh.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Capt. Wm. Pray, 30th—elbow, slight.
Lieut. Wm. G. Davis, 29th—thigh, slight.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Meacham, 15th—arm, slight.
Capt. Chas. E. Rand, 1st—fever.
Lieut. J. H. Proctor, 1st—fever.
Capt. F. H. Ward, 1st—fever.
J. Coughlin, 9th—arm, severe.
Sergt. Jno. B. O'Hara, 9th—ankle, severe.
Jas. Lovett, 9th—arm, severe.
Wm. E. Rowers, 9th—fever.
Chas. O'Neil, 10th—wrist, severe.
C. R. Kingsley, 10th—head, slight.
Jno. A. Jarney, 10th—leg, slight.
David Watson, 16th—thumb, amputated.
Thos. Kirk, 16th—face, severe.
Jno. Lenville, 16th—arm, severe.
P. McLaughlin, 9th—hand, slight.
Thos. O'Sullivan, 16th—hand, two fingers amputated.
Geo. Tucker, 10th—back, severe.
Dennis Collins, 9th—foot, slight.
Dan'l O'Connor, 19th—left arm amputated.
Thos. Brosnagle, 22d—thigh, slight.
T. A. Gordiner, 1st—leg, severe.
George Wheeler, 1st—two fingers amputated.
Corporal Charles L. Brown, 19th—shoulder, slight.

J. W. Searle, 10th—[illegible], slight.
[illegible] C. Godbey, [illegible]
[illegible] Calahan, [illegible]
[illegible] Barvey, 5th—[illegible]
[illegible] Cairns, 9th—[illegible]
[illegible] Gibson, 10th—[illegible], severe.
Corporal Dan'l M[illegible], 20th—[illegible], slight.
[illegible] Miller, [illegible]
Sergeant James [illegible], 5th—hand, slight.
Sergeant H. Mowrey, 23d—side, severe.
G. F. Blood, 23d—thigh, slight.
Philip McKienan, 9th—leg, slight.
Thos. Mahon, 5th—arm, slight.
Sergt. Jno. A. Randle, 9th, arm, slight.
Jno. Carey, 16th, head, slight.
Thos. Gayner, 19th, back, slight.
[illegible], 5th—hand, slight.
D. B. Seaber, 15th—hand, slight.
[illegible] Lord, 11th—[illegible]
Sergt. Daniel Walker, 22d—leg, slight.
Daniel O'Sullivan, 11th—arm, severe.
Thos. Clifford, 9th—severe, severe.
Jno. Kenery, 9th—arm, severe.
D. B. Rogers, 16th—hip, severe.
A. C. Burley, 19th—breast, severe.
Jno. Thompson, 9th—thigh, slight.
Jas. Norwood, 19th—sick.
Corp. George A. Brower, 19th—hand, slight.
Charles Lyons, 5th—arm, severe.
John J. Ray, 23d—hand, severe.
James Gallagher, 9th—groin, severe.
John Morris, 9th—arm, amputated.
Corp. W. A. Emerson, 16th—arm, severe.
John Kane, 9th—arm, severe.
Richard Mc[illegible], 19th—finger, amputated.
Corp. F. Leach, 16th.
Charles H. Doble, 10th—head, slight.
D. P. Mowrey, 19th—arm, slight.
D. Perry, 19th—head, severe.
Albert Hendley, 19th—thigh, slight.
Thomas Trainor, 2nd—sick.
D. Whitney, 20th—sick.
[illegible], 7th—sick.
John Gordon, 20th—leg, slight.
Edward Oliver, 11th—ankle, slight.
John Murphy, 22d—discharged.
Corp. H. Dunlap, 19th—mouth, severe.
John A. Gerney, 11th—leg, slight.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.

Lieut. Wm. B. Roe, 16th—fever.
Ass't Surg. A. J. Hobart, 1st—chronic diarrhea.
Capt. Geo. C. Hopper, 1st—side, severe.
Capt. Geo. W. Grummond, 1st—leg, slight.
Capt. Wm. A. Throop, 1st—foot, slight.
Capt. Geo. W. Acres, 4th—arm, severe.
Corp. James Black, 1st—knee, slight.
Charles Walser, 4th—breast, slight.
Lieut. A. D. Borden, 2d—fever.
Maj. J. D. Fairbanks, 4th—arm and breast, severe.
Sergt. Geo. A. Bell, 1st—arm, slight.
F. Meughifie, 2d—hip, slight.
Wm. McMurphy, 1st—finger, severe.
John D. Brock—debilities.
Chas. Woods, 4th—shoulder, severe.
Melvin Houghton, 5th—hand, severe.
O. E. Reed, 1st—head.
Corp. Geo. Beard, 16th—side, slight.
Geo. Houseman, 2d—foot, slight.
McCumway—sick.
Orvin N. Converse, 4th—leg, slight.
Albert Reyns, 4th—side, slight.
James Sexton, 4th—thigh, slight.
A. N. Williams, 16th—shoulder.
B. H. Cranston, 4th—shoulder, slight.
P. McFarlan, Sergeant 37th—leg, slight.
D. Bebee, 4th—hip, severe.
I. H. Nagle, 1st—leg; slight.
John Trombley, 1st—foot.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

H. H. Moore, 6th—ankle, slight.
Lewis Teme, 5th—hand.
Thomas Burns, 1st—wrist, severe.
John Burgan, 5th—sick.
William McCarthy, 5th—sick.
Sergeant John Adams, 5th—sick.
Michael Shea, 5th—sick.
Charles Runeford, 5th—back, slight.
Corporal William Clements, 6th—hand.
Owen Holland, 5th—hand.
Cornelius Van Zandt, 2d—debilities.
John S. Judd, 2d—arm, severe.
Peter Robeson, 1st—no casualty appended.
Ralph Holford, 1st—slight.
Peter Larkin, 5th—head, slight.
P. Upp, U. S. Chasseurs—shot in right shoulder.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIMENTS.

A. J. Smith, 22d Mass.—left shoulder.
J. Buer, 105th Penn.—left hand.
Corp. J. Hanley, 4th U. S. Infantry—left hand.
W. Willis, 6th Vermont—left arm.
John Wood, 16th Mich.—not stated.
Col. D. N. Hyde, 2d Vermont—bilious fever.
Surgeon Allen, 4th Vermont—chronic diarrhea.
Sergt. Z. E. Giles, 3d Mich.—chronic diarrhea.
Lieut.-Col. Wheeler, 56th N. Y.—fever.
Major Sharp, 56th N. Y.—intermittent fever.
Serg. C. Books, 3d N. Y.—shot in neck.
D. J. Murphy, 2d N. Y.—injured.
William Hale, 3d Penn.—left arm.
E. M. Thompson, 10th Penn.—arm.
Serg. C. G. Knapp, 10th Mass.—arm.
Corp. M. Healy, 10th Mass.—head.
Lieut. Crooker, 42d N. Y.—chronic dysentery.
Corp. L. Robbins, 81st N. Y.—sick.
G. W. Snow, 96th N. Y.—fever.
J. J. Southard, 18th N. Y.—shot in neck.
B. Noland, 69th N. Y.—left leg.
C. W. Woners, 2d Penn.—in the chin.
D. Lyon, 10th Mass.—shot in head.
M. Savage, 5th Mass.—rheumatism.
E. Sands, 5th Mass.—rheumatism.
J. H. Scott, 10th Mass.—head.
J. H. Morrill, 10th Mass.—head.
E. H. Brown, 69th Penn.—right arm.
Lieut. G. H. Eggleston, 1st Mich.—head.
A. Ingraham, 44th N. Y.—hand.
Dennis Brady, 69th N. Y.—hand.
H. C. Housen, 70th Penn.—neck.
G. M. Brookwell, 1st U. S. Artillery—fever.
James Connolly, 40th N. Y.—fever.
Thomas Freeman, 2d U. S. Infantry—shot in thigh.
Enos Bush, 57th Penn.—rheumatism.
James Edwards, 5th N. Y.—shot through mouth.
J. H. Bowman, 72d Penn.—disease of lungs.
J. McAnnulty, 63d Penn.—disease of throat.
Sergt. J. G. Burch, 2d Mich.—right shoulder.
Lieut. O. Phipps, 10th Penn. Res.—shot, thigh.
John Farrell, 5th Mich.—hand.
Jacob West, 65th Penn.—thigh.
Lieut. J. McFadden, 15th N. Y.—leg amputated.
L. A. Bays, 14th N. Y.—shot in hand.
John L. Morse, 1st Long Island—arm.
Sergt. Wm. Burns, 34th N. Y.—arm amputated.
Charles W. Decker, 4th Mich.—thigh.
Major H. M. Robertson, Gen. Barry's Staff—fever.
E. D. Martendale, Aid to Gen. Martendale—fever.
Corp. Henry Kimball, 2d Vt.—finger amputated.
John Boyle, 6th Vt.—arm, slight.
A. Hines, 2d Maine—thigh, slight.
F. Skinner, 14th Infantry—hand, severe.
W. R. Albert, 5th Artillery—hand amputated.
Wm. Troy, 14th Infantry—thigh, slight.
Corp. J. D. Hays, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters—foot, slight.
Thos. Loftus, 14th Infantry—chest, severely.
E. Davis, 5th Infantry—leg, slightly.
Geo. S. Cook, 5th New-Hampshire—arm, slightly.
John Maygar, 2d Delaware—rheumatism.
John Maguire, 1st Chasseurs—head, slightly.
Serg. Joseph Hausen, 14th Infantry—head, severely.
Michael Storie, 2d New-Hampshire—finger, severely.
A. Richardson, 20th Ind.—hand, thumb amputated.
Corp. D. H. Sprinker, 20th Ind.—hand severely.
Sergeant G. Simmerman, 5th artillery—leg, slightly.
John Stone, 2d New-Hampshire—severely.
Henry Malthon, 14th Infantry—side, severely.
Charles Shelty, 12th Infantry—breast, severely.
W. J. Hines, 1st Long Island—shoulder, severely.
Hira. Lovejoy, 5th N. H.—finger, severely.
George Walcott, 4th Infantry—arm, slightly.
Edgar Bullard, 5th Vt.—thigh.
J. Richardson, 20th Ind.—shoulder, severely.
George W. Johnson, 20th Ind.—shoulder, severely.
John Coughlan, 12th Infantry—thigh, severely.
Albert Hustin, 14th Infantry—arm, slightly.
Edward W. Probent, 20th Indiana—sick.
Patrick Doyle, 20th Infantry—leg, slightly.
John C. Dolan, 14th Infantry—thigh, slightly.
S. Hatch, 6th Vermont—sick.
Frank McCana, 2d Rhode Island—sick.
C. R. J. Kelland, 2d Vermont—sick.
Thomas Maynard, 5th Vermont—sick.
Adam C. Goodwin, 5th Maine—hand, severely.
J. Littlefield, 5th Maine—hand, severely.
Thomas B. Stone, 5th Maine—side, slightly.
Charles B. Randolet, 2d Maine—finger, amputated.
Augustus Cushman, 5th Maine—arm, severely.
Wm. Argo, 6th Vermont—arm, slightly.
Wm. Deveran, 5th Maine—hand, slightly.
Robert Wright, 14th Infantry—head, severely.
Corp. M. Dougherty, 5th N. H.—hand, slightly.
A. J. Whittemore, 5th Maine—sick.
Thos. Kesteller, 12th Infantry—hip, slightly.
Michael Gallihan, 10th Infantry—arm, slightly.
Webster Fuller, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
John Thaumas, 2d Artillery—arm, severely.
Robert Hunt, 1st Sergeant, 1st California—arm.
James Bergan, 5th New-Jersey—rheumatism.
O. Carle, 4th Vermont—sick.
A. L. Foss, 5th New-Hampshire—sick.
E. Glench, 2d Maine—sick.
Ira Whittle, 5th New-Hampshire—hand, slightly.
Walter Hipp, 2d Michigan—sick.
John S. Judd, 2d New-Jersey—arm, severely.
Daniel Sprout, 6th Maine.
Corp. E. A. Fiee, 16th Penn.—arm, amputated.
H. J. Emory, 2d Maine—shoulder.
C. A. Leonard, 20th Massachusetts—thigh.
Corp. L. A. Donaghey, 3d New-York—shot in hip.
B. Finnegan, 2d Pennsylvania—arm.
Sergt. M. Goodwin, 5th Maine—leg.
E. Hurd, 101st New-York—hand.
C. Dacy, 9th Massachusetts—leg.
H. Glover, 2d Massachusetts—arm and leg.
L. A. Putnam, 16th New-York—hand shattered.
M. V. Young, 16th Michigan—shot in shoulder.
Wm. B. Gibson, 16th Pennsylvania—right arm.
Sergt. S. P. Atkinson, 1st L. I.—ankle and foot.
Corp. J. Hamilton, 40th New-York—hand.
John Gould, 103d Pennsylvania—general debility.
Lieut. D. C. Dipinger, 93d Penn.—rheumatism.
Corp. W. S. Hether, 2d Vermont—wounded in leg.
Jas. Greenen, 1st U. S. Artillery—hurt in side.
P. Kelsoigh, 40th New-York—shot in hand.
Edgar Rear, 55th New-York—shot in finger.
John Noonan, 42d New-York—shot in finger.
Edward Bennett, 44th N. Y.—shot in thigh, slightly.
John Sullivan, 69th New-York—shot in hand.
John Haggerty, shot in thigh.
Patrick Cummings—shot in hand.
Edward O'Brien—shot in hand.
John Nolan—shot in shoulder.

[illegible]—shot in neck.
[illegible] Dunbery, 4th Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
Henry Frick, 1st Michigan—finger.
Peter Darley, 69th Pennsylvania—fever.
F. C. Dailey, 73d New-York—hand.
Ed. Famer, 10th Massachusetts—hand.
Wm. [illegible], 2d Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
Michael Corcoran, 101st New-York—arm.
[illegible]
Pat. Ryan, 10th New-York—knee.
Jno. Hanadon, 69th New-York—arm.
Wm. K. Smith, 72d Pennsylvania—foot.
S. M. Wagner, 57th Pennsylvania—arm.
Peter Randell, 56th New-York—head.
J. L. McQuiston, 10th Pennsylvania—hand.
Wm. Thomas, 67th Pennsylvania—eye.
Lieut. McQuillen, 8th Pennsylvania—groin.
Capt. A. J. Hefron, 4th Penn. Cavalry—left leg.
Lieut. H. G. Goodsue, 18th New-York—mouth.
John F. Smith, 71st Penn.—fever, taken prisoner.
Lieut. D. S. Root, 2d Michigan—shot in right arm.
Lieut. John D. Harrington, 1st Pennsylvania—fever.
Capt. A. J. Root, 12th New-York—shot in leg.
Lieut. C. H. Davis, 1st Massachusetts—sick.
Capt. John Roberts, 2d New-York—shot in hand.
Capt. Henry Whiter, 27th N. Y.—thigh and arm.
S. E. Beaty, 40th Pennsylvania—right arm.
Geo. A. Brambell, 4th Maine—left hand.
Jas. Murphy, 71st New-York—kicked by horse.
Anson Preston, 1st Michigan—shot in the eye.
M. Smith, 37th New-York—hand.
Wm. H. Everman, 20th Indiana—finger.
W. Camon, 37th New-York—hand.
H. N. Baker, 9th Pennsylvania—left arm.
Robt. Hausterier, 4th Pennsylvania—hand.
Lieut. H. Crovet, New-York Artillery—hand.
Daniel Edwards, 7th Pennsylvania—hand.
G. W. Shinely, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles—hand.
Dennis Sullivan, 2d United States Artillery—leg.
Napoleon Busp, 5th Vermont—elbow.
Robt. Lucas, 15th New-York—shoulder.
John Susly, 1st New-York—arm.
Daniel Griffin, 1st United States Artillery—hurt side.
Jno. Mitchell, 16th New-York—wounded in abdomen.
C. Burgundy, 20th Massachusetts—sick.
J. A. Johnson, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves—thigh.
Capt. L. M. Peck, 1st New-York Vols.—left groin.
M. A. Nell, 63d Pennsylvania—right hip.
W. E. Lenbarge, 4th Michigan—hand and ankle.
Lieut. E. H. Little, 63d Pennsylvania—thigh.
O. J. Shulman, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves—arm.
Capt. J. Lynch, 2d U. S. Infantry—right leg.
W. C. Horley, 37th New-York—rheumatism.
R. S. Baine, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves—right arm.
Corp. G. W. King, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Michael Duffin, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
E. E. Underwood, 5th U. S. Infantry—left fingers.
P. Munden, 6th United States Infantry—sick.
A. Arnold, 6th United States Infantry—head.
J. M. Larkins, 3d Maine—left shoulder.
F. Meyer, 23d Pennsylvania—hand.
L. Thriner, 9th Penn. Reserves—shoulder and face.
James Gill, 4th U. S. Infantry—wounded left hand.
William Jones, 3d Penn.—shoulder and face.
H. Harrison, 25th New-York—right arm.
S. Gorney, 14th New-York—right arm.
F. Bonse, 2d Massachusetts—injured.
C. Mayer, 2d Maine—shot in the head.
S. Harried, 3d Pennsylvania—right arm.
E. Roger, 44th New-York—left leg.
A. D. Straw, 5th New-Hampshire—in the hand.
M. Regan, 9th Massachusetts—in the hand.
Allen Luther, 5th New-Hampshire—in the hand.
Wm. A. Hendsly, 26th Pennsylvania—right hand.
L. Norden, 15th Massachusetts—right hand.
Wm. Preston, 26th Pennsylvania—right hand.
F. Johnson, 57th New-York—sick.
D. B. Driger, 63d Pennsylvania—left hand.
J. Strause, 25th New-York—sick.
R. Gamman, 12th New-Jersey—shot in the mouth.
S. Butler, 2d U. S. Infantry—knee.
H. Sherman, 10th Massachusetts—hand.
D. P. Keyf, 2d New-Jersey—hand.
A. Balder, 7th New-Jersey—left foot.
Sergt. J. M. Dogg, 5th Massachusetts—hand.
P. Schilbecker, 23d Pennsylvania—hand.
John Gillen, 6th New-Jersey—right arm.
C. C. Brillart, 101st Pennsylvania—left hand.
J. Shea, 69th Pennsylvania—left hand.
J. H. Sharp, 29th Massachusetts—left hand.
J. Douggen, 1st New-York—sick.
John Brown, 5th New-York—leg.
J. Blythe, 5th New-York—no casualties mentioned.
M. Atkins, 63d Pennsylvania—sick.
Sergt. A. Webster, 61st New-York—thigh.
C. P. Sheppard, Berdan's 1st New-York—side.
A. Keyser, 44th New-York—leg.
A. A. Langnish, 3d New-York—hip.
Wm. Graham, 12th New-York—knee.
Corp. J. O'Brien, 69th Pennsylvania—arm.
Wm. L. Buck, 41st Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
P. Smith, 10th Massachusetts—foot.
D. Gambridge, 1st Massachusetts—injured.
J. Foster, 9th Pennsylvania—mouth.
P. Victor, 10th Pennsylvania—hand.
J. Rail, 69th New-York—side.
J. Bishop, 83d Pennsylvania—sick.
F. Cary, 31st Pennsylvania—hip.
C. Fuller, 9th Massachusetts—arm.
H. Babcock, 57th Pennsylvania—injured.
Charles House, 72d Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
James McChurch, 6th Pennsylvania—head.
Anthony E. Smith, 85th Pennsylvania—thumb.
Frank Fore, 7th Pennsylvania—arm.
Peter McGee, 8th Pennsylvania—leg.
Henry Low, 4th Michigan—shoulder.
Geo. J. Rice, 16th Michigan—elbow.
Corp. A. V. Babcock, 57th Pennsylvania—side.
Newton Titus, 14th New-York—hand and wrist.
E. Barthus, 3d Michigan—hand.
Major Whiteridge, 2d Pennsylvania—back.
Thos Buchanan, 33d New-York—hand.
Corp. W. H. Foster, 1st New-Jersey—left hand.
J. Sweeney, 3d Pennsylvania—left hand.
Sergt. S. P. Gross, 2d Maine—leg.
H. Dernard, 100th New-York—wrist.
A. Chamber, 10th Massachusetts—shoulder.
H. Burns, 3d New-York—disease of heart.
D. Dell, 5th New-Hampshire—hand.
H. Clark, 34th New-York—hand.
F. Farr, 1st New-York—injured.
D. Lister, 1st New-York—arm.
Wm. Davis, 63d Pennsylvania—arm.
Corp. A. Hendrick, 16th Massachusetts—sick.
F. Curwin, 9th Massachusetts—rheumatism.
D. A. Sawyer, 2d Delaware—hip.
J. Levine, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve—hand.
J. Morphy, 63d New-York—neck.
J. E. Bowen, 5th New-York—arm.
M. Madden, 42d New-York—hand.
C. Kerwin, 37th New-York—hand.
A. Gallagher, 37th New-York—hand.
J. Downey, 31st Pennsylvania—hand.
Wm. A. Bowner, 2d New-Hampshire—hand.
J. T. Sullivan, 5th New-Hampshire—hand.
J. S. Wrangent, 8th New-Jersey—left foot.
Pat. Horr, 2d New-York—side.
John McDade, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves—wrist.
Sergt. S. Davis, 25th New-York—side.
D. McDougal, 25th New-York—side.
F. Rowe, Jr., 4th Maine—hand.
J. M. Servin, 15th Massachusetts—right shoulder.
M. Kelly, 1st United States Artillery—knee.
E. McCormick, 1st Chasseurs—elbow and hip.
Wm. Kennedy, 49th Pennsylvania—hand.
John Liddle, 81st New-York—shoulder.
G. W. Dick, 2d United States Infantry—sick.
Thomas H. Corporan, 10th Massachusetts—nose.
John O'Donnell, 11th Massachusetts—nose.
Gerald Welland, 7th New-Jersey—hand.
L Keimschmidt, 7th New-Jersey—knee.
J McCleary, 4th Pennsylvania—injured internally.
C D Kate, 1st Massachusetts—hand.
Wm Hinkle, 62d New-York—both hands.
A Preison, 4th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
W C Wilson, 9th Pennsylvania—hand.
H H Asalt, 44th New-York—side.
O Mooder, 9th Pennsylvania—finger.
O Newport, 103d New-York—arm.
J Jordan, 31st Pennsylvania—neck.
J M Burder, 5th Vermont—arm.
Pat. Dun, 69th New-York—head and hand.
J Newman, 4th Regulars—under eye.
J C Leyght, 2d Vermont—injured.
T C Evans, 10th Pennsylvania—wrist.
H H Cole, First Michigan—hand.
J H Cornelia, 23d Pennsylvania—head.
Luke Jones, 44th New-York—side.
W Trevitt, 10th Pennsylvania—arm.
Sergeant John Kelly, 1st New-York—arm.
Corporal R Gier, 19th New-York—hip.
J F Dempsey, 10th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Sergeant J H Dickey, 61st New-York—back.
L H Dodge, 61st New-York—neck.
Corporal P McBeaty, 12th New-York—neck.
J Amary, 106th Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
John O'Brien, 14th New-York—arm.
W Hudson, 1st Massachusetts—cheek.
R Heaman, 32th New-York—hip.
J Fitzgerald, 12th New-York—leg.
J M Bonman, 9th Massachusetts—abdomen.
Wm Love, 12th New-York—arm.
Lieut Wm M Dawson, 68th Pennsylvania—thigh.
Corp N B Hayes, 23d Pennsylvania—hip.
Jas Connell, 14th U S Infantry—shoulder.
Capt C B Nowles, 27th New-York—face.
Chaplain J B Adams, 5th Maine—fever.
Tillman Howe, 10th Massachusetts—arm.
O Dunkin, 9th Massachusetts—hand.
F Curran, 2d New-York—kidneys.
M Nolan, 37th New-York—abdomen.
Thomas Ward, 2d Penn.—shoulder and chin.
George Barton, 2d Pennsylvania—thigh.
R O'Neil, 2d Pennsylvania—shoulder.
G Mack, 2d New-York—rheumatism.
M Cavanaugh, 37th Maine—hand and side.
L L Gruffon, 2d New-York—hand.
F R Reid, 64th New-York—hand.
Corp J G Boran, 4th New-York—fever.
F Miller, 16th Michigan—spine.
Anderson Wheaton, 7th Pennsylvania—arm.
N Hoffman, 12th Pennsylvania—head.
D Johns, 14th New-York—hand.
C H Hollister, 10th Pennsylvania—arm.
Lieut E D Edghoty, 4th Michigan—shoulder.
M Carty, 12th Michigan—arm.
J H Wayne, 23d Pennsylvania—arm.
T C Mills, 33d Pennsylvania—hand.
Wm Moore, 35th New-York—hand.
A Ryan, 6th Pennsylvania—hand.
J F Bell, 26th Pennsylvania—hand.
George Kingsley, 16th Michigan—arm.
Lieut M A Clark, 65th New-York—diarrhea.
M Cary, 4th United States Infantry—ankle.
Corporal G W Tranger, 6th New-Jersey—hand.
J L Parks, 6th Vermont—finger.

[illegible]
F Hughes, 1st New-Jersey—mouth.
D Sullivan, 9th Massachusetts—leg.
H W Case, 10th Pennsylvania—leg.
[illegible]
T Murphy, 81st Pennsylvania—arm.
H Hubbard, 1st Michigan—hip.
C Wall, 81st Pennsylvania—breast.
[illegible]
A C Andrews, 20th Indiana—back.
[illegible], 39th New-York—hip.
[illegible], 34th New-York—thigh.
J. Kelley, 34th New-York—hand.
W H Hinkston, 71st Pennsylvania—thigh.
[illegible], 10th Massachusetts—arm.
[illegible], 10th Pennsylvania—arm.
H Ruth, 1st Pennsylvania—head.
D Ruth, 1st Pennsylvania—shoulder.
P Sherman, 2d Maine—side.
W Millington, 1st Pennsylvania—finger.
S Alloway, 71st Pennsylvania—shoulder.
[illegible], 5th Pennsylvania—arm.
C Weingartner, 69th New-York—ankle.
S Donnelly, 11th Pennsylvania—back.
J Richhart, 23d Pennsylvania—hand.
H A Reitsie, 93d Pennsylvania—head.
J H Crossman, 14th New-York—thigh.
H Loughlin, 10th Pennsylvania—arm.
Corporal S B Fuller, 5th United States—side.
J Llewellin, 63d Pennsylvania—side.
John Fenell, 4th Michigan—finger.
C Church, 5th New-Hampshire—thumb.
B Settlemeyer, 63d Pennsylvania—hand.
John T Wilson, 40th New-York—foot.
A Wheelan, 55th New-York—foot.
M Sexton, 40th New-York—hand.
J S Livingston, 2d Vermont—hip.
H J Wells, 72d New-York—foot.
T Dunlap, 2d New-York—arm.
W Atkins, 14th New-York—leg.
H F Hunt, 2d Vermont—back.
J Gaffney, 12th Massachusetts—side.
P Timmons, 69th New-York—arm.
W Kern, 1st New-York—eye.
J Riley, 20th New-York—leg.
W H Lewis, 34th New-York—thigh.
W W Carrell, 72d New-York—hand.
W West, 32d New-York—hand.
J Ralls, 7th Michigan—arm.
C Marple, 1st New-Jersey—head.
H McNeely, 37th New-York—thigh.
H Mullenteler, 63d Pennsylvania—thumb.
J H Fox, 23d Pennsylvania—hand.
Corporal S B Barnard, 7th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
J Mason, 1st Pennsylvania—leg.
J Brandenburg, 11th Pennsylvania—foot.
H Fales, 4th Maine—abdomen.
G W Stanley, 23d Pennsylvania—hand.
J W Cowan, 10th Pennsylvania—arm.
H H Black, 63d Pennsylvania—mouth.
A H Allum, 23d Pennsylvania—head.
A Banaker, 4th New-York—knee.
G W Bowell, 2d Vermont—hip.
G S Bailey, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
Thos Hussen, 81st Pennsylvania—side.
John Ellsworth, 1st Massachusetts—neck.
G Bombolt, 7th New-York—shoulder.
H Spear, 5th Vermont—hip.
L Kern, 93d Pennsylvania—shoulder.
D A Terry, 2d New-Jersey—elbow.
J E Barnum, 3d New-Jersey—wrist.
S B Wallace, 44th New-York—leg.
F Spencer, 9th Massachusetts—shoulder.
P Keyes, 1st New-York—upper lip.
J B Coons, 22d Massachusetts—elbow.
M Bomborren, 93d Pennsylvania—head.
J R Graham, 93d Pennsylvania—arm.
J Morris, 23d Pennsylvania—arm.
J Cognow, 81st Pennsylvania—arm.
J G Avery, 81st Pennsylvania—sick.
J Swind, 12th New-York—foot.
E J Trainor, 81st New-York—head and neck.
A Boake, 7th Michigan—hand.
J N Dawson, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves—shoulder.
R Hill, 1st Chasseurs—head.
W Fayles, 55th New-York—rheumatism.
T Fawcett, 63d Pennsylvania—hand.
Robert Dill, 63d Pennsylvania—hand.
Capt A C Montgomery, 102d Pennsylvania—side.
Thos Moodey, 62d Pennsylvania—leg.
S A Cook, 44th New-York—arm.
C T Spencer, 5th New-Hampshire—arm.
F W Clark, 10th Massachusetts—hand.
J G Black, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles—hand.
D Howell, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve—thigh.
J H Jordan, 63d Pennsylvania—leg.
J J Burdick, 96th New-York—tape worm.
Lewis Conard, 2d Delaware—thigh.
Jno Bennett, 5th New-Jersey—leg.
A L Bartholomew, 3d Vermont—arm.
N Kingsbury, 3d Vermont—hip.
M A Paddock, 3d Vermont—hand.
G C Cool, 2d Vermont—arm.
Corp W Hamilton, 3d U S Infantry—hand.
Jos Reed, 105th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Jno Newman, 42d New-York—finger.
Fred Geissking, 72d New-York—arm.
A G Brown, 93d New-York—rheumatism.
James McMahon, 83d New-York—hand.
Robert H Black, 2d New-York—arm.
Morris West, 81st Pennsylvania—leg.
E J Guild, 4th Vermont—hand.
Richard Cowey, 9th Massachusetts—shoulder.
John Carri, 9th Massachusetts—breast.
Edward Gale, 9th Massachusetts—hip.
M C Kiey, 9th Massachusetts—thigh.
Patrick Butler, 37th New-York—rheumatism.
John Johnson, 1st New-York—arm.
James W Decker, 5th New-York—wrist.
George S Terrance, 3d Excelsior—mouth.
W Welch, 5th Pennsylvania—ankle.
Capt G W Delfan, 9th Massachusetts—both thighs.
L Warne, 12th U S Infantry—arm and shoulder.
S C Finlay, 69th Pennsylvania—breast.
Thomas Reeve, 4th Infantry—elbow.
D J Cole, 7th Michigan—hand.
J M Wellman, 2d New-Hampshire—back.
J M Rock, 81st Pennsylvania—side.
Samuel Crawford, 25th New-York—head.
J. Brecon, 5th Michigan—shoulder.
W W Henry, 1st Michigan—side.
Lieut C E Classer, 100th New-York—liver.
J McLaughlin, 4th New-Jersey—hand and shoulder.
M Hangan, 5th U S Cavalry—arm.
C F Bates, 2d U S Regulars—hand.
J W Fry, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves—leg.
C Mayer, 99th New-York—hip.
E Beesler, 1st New-Jersey—both thighs.
G F Allen, 2d New-York—erysipelas.
S R Ellis, 6th Vermont—hand.
J Mounford, 4th New-Jersey—back.
Sergt. E Bunnell, 5th New-Jersey—eye.
W H Palmer, 34th New-York—hand.
J Quinn, 37th New-York—left hand.
W Folsom, 5th Wisconsin—fever.
B Roley, 5th New-York—arm.
S Crofut, 61st New-York—arm.
T B Whitman, 16th New-York—shoulder.
A Castry, 37th New-York—side.
V Long, 81st Pennsylvania—shoulder.
M Hollister, 2d Michigan—foot.
Capt. H Reed, 1st United States Artillery—leg.
G A Bramhall, 4th Maine—hand.
C Morris, 81st Pennsylvania—nose.
S L Ettinger, 53rd Pennsylvania.
E Flood, 2d Massachusetts—head.
P Fenequer, 81st Pennsylvania—leg.
B Marshall, 10th Pennsylvania—thigh.
J Knott, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—thigh.
J Johnson, 34th New-York—hand.
T Donarr, 55th New-York—foot.
T Brown, 10th Massachusetts—hand.
T Dartier, 5th New-Hampshire—hand.
G Nell, 5th Pennsylvania—arm.
C Huptailing, 36th New-York—back.
J Bashnow, 7th Pennsylvania—leg.
M Kelly, 81st Pennsylvania—thigh.
C Knapp, 2d Maine—head.
E E Carson, 5th Pennsylvania—hand.
C Leaning, 81st New-York—thigh.
F Grinder, 4th Pennsylvania—foot.
Sergt. M Moray, 14th New-York—hand.
C Stewart, 10th Pennsylvania—knee.
F D Shick, 2d New-York—sick.
J O Corner, 32d New-York—hand.
T McNally, 37th New-York—hand.
T Mulligan, 25th New-York—foot.
E Lee, 25th New-York—leg.
E Carr, 1st Long Island—leg.
G Prentice, 10th Massachusetts—foot.
T King, 37th New-York—foot.
H J Smith, 10th New-York—leg.
Sergt.-Maj. Vaughn, 1st Long Island—leg.
M Bullock, 5th Pennsylvania—breast.
Sergt. M F B Hagan, 8th Pennsylvania—arm.
C Hott, 4th Michigan—shoulder.
E B Mason, 2d Michigan—shoulder.
E Barnes, 2d Pennsylvania—heel.
M Sullivan, 6th U S Infantry—back.
J Sholan, 14th New-York—foot.
Capt. C A Woodruff, 37th New-York—knee.
M T Clements, 7th Michigan—shoulder.
T Pierce, 16th Michigan—hip.
A Slone, 101st New-York—hand.
A Loomer, 5th United States—knee.

A Rainy June.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken observations of the fall of rain in every month of the year, from the 1st of January, 1845, to the present time, and in all that period of 17 years and 6 months, I have never seen so great a fall of water in any month as in the June just closed.

The total amount in its whole duration of 30 days was 15.50 inches, or nearly four times the average of the previous seventeen, which was only 4.16 inches; the greatest previous was 10.85 inches, in June, 1855, and the greatest in any month whatever, 12.07 inches, in August, 1856.

The month presents a striking contrast to June, 1861, in which the fall was only 1.60 inches, and to May of the present year, also 1.60 inches.

The amount of the six months, December, 1861, and January, February, March, April, May, 1862, all combined, was less than in June alone, viz.: 14.69 inches, divided thus: December, 1.16; January, 4.63; February, 3; March, 3.69; April, 2.01; May, 1.60. This includes also the snow and hail reduced to water; in other words, the total fall of water.

The mean fall of January for 17 years was 2.88, ranging from .70 in 1846, to 5.80 in 1856; February, 3.78, from 0.3 in 1846, to 5.05 in 1856; March, 4.26, from 1.20 in 1855, to 7.30 in 1859; April, 4.37, from [illegible] in 1846 to 8.10 in 1861; May, 4.95, from 1.10 in 1846, to 9.20 in 1856; June, 4.16, from 1.14 in 1845, to 10.85 in 1855; July, 4.66, from 1.17 in 1849 to 10.25 in 1858; August, 4.77, from .90 in 1854, to 12.07 in 1856; September, 13.77, from .60 in 1848, to 10.70 in 1850; October, 4.11, from .96 in 1860, to 10.06 in 1856; November, 4.18, from 2.10 in 1858, to 6.10 in 1854; December, 3.47, from 1.16 in 1856, to 8.35 in 1857. Mean fall of year, 47.17, from 29.97 in 1846 to 64.28 in 1856.

It is proper to add, the place of observation is [illegible], near the intersection of the [illegible], Columbia County, N. Y.

[illegible]

J. NELSON [illegible].

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

Correspondence Between Jeff. Davis and Gov. [illegible].

[illegible]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, May 28, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the [illegible] inst., in due course, but the importance of the subject contained [illegible] required [illegible] together with other pressing [illegible] delay in my reply.

The constitutional [illegible] by you in relation to the Conscription Law had been fully weighed before I recommended to Congress the passage of such a law; it was fully debated in both Houses, and your [illegible] to my Cabinet, but a written opinion has [illegible] quired of the Attorney-General. The constitutionality of the law was sustained by very large majorities in both Houses. This decision of Congress [illegible] not only the concurrence of my own judgment, but every member of the Cabinet; and a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General, herewith [illegible] develope the reasons on which the [illegible] based.

I propose, however, [illegible] respect for yourself, and for other eminent citizens who entertain opinions similar to yours, to set forth somewhat at length my own views on the power of the Confederate Government over its own armies and the [illegible]. I will endeavor not to leave without [illegible] any of the views maintained in your letter.

The main, if not the only purpose for which independent States form Unions or Confederations, is to complete the power of the several members in such manner as to form one united force in all relations with foreign Powers, whether in peace or in war. [illegible] amply competent to [illegible] own domestic Government, yet are feeble to successfully meet powerful [illegible], and [illegible] by uniting with other States in like condition, and by delegating to some common agent the combined strength of all, in order to secure advantages [illegible] in peace, and [illegible] in war.

Now, the powers delegated by the several States to the Confederate Government, which is their common agent, are enumerated in the 8th article of the Constitution, each power being distinct, specific, and enumerated in paragraphs respectively numbered. The only exception is in the 18th paragraph, which, by its own terms, is made dependent on those previously enumerated, as follows:

No. 18. "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers," etc.

Now, the war powers granted to the Congress are conferred in the following paragraphs:

No. 1 gives authority to raise "revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the Government," etc.

No. 11. "To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

No. 12. "To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years."

No. 13. "To provide and maintain a navy."

No. 14. "To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

It is impossible to imagine a more broad, ample and unqualified delegation of the whole power of each State, than is here contained, with the solitary limitation of the appropriations to two years. The States not only gave power to raise money for the common defence, to declare war, to raise and support armies, (in the plural,) to provide and maintain a navy, to govern and regulate both land and naval forces, but they went further, and covenanted by the third paragraph of the 10th section, not to engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

I know of but two modes of raising armies within the Confederate States, viz.: voluntary enlistment, and draft and conscription. I perceive in the delegation of power to raise armies no restriction as to the mode of procuring troops. I see nothing which confines Congress to one class of men, nor any greater power to receive volunteers than conscripts into its service. I see no limitation by which enlistments are to be received of individuals only, but not of companies, or battalions, or squadrons, or regiments. I find no limitation of time of service, but only of duration of appropriation. I discover nothing to confine Congress to waging war within the limits of the Confederacy, nor to prohibit offensive war. In a word, when Congress desires to raise an army and passes a law for that purpose, the solitary question is under the eighteenth paragraph, viz.: "Is the law one that is necessary and proper to execute the power to raise armies?"

On this point you say: "But did the necessity exist in this case? The conscription act cannot aid the *Government in increasing the supply of arms or provisions*, but can only enable it to call a larger number of men into the field. The difficulty has never been to get men. The States have already furnished the Government more men than it can arm," &c.

I could have very little difficulty in establishing to your entire satisfaction, that the passage of the law was not only necessary, but that it was absolutely indispensable; that numerous regiments of twelve-months men were on the eve of being disbanded, whose places could not be supplied by new levies in the face of superior numbers of the foe, without entailing the most disastrous results; that the position of our armies was so critical as to fill the bosom of every patriot with the liveliest apprehension; and that the provisions of this law were effective in warding off a pressing danger; but I prefer to answer your objection on other and broader grounds.

I hold that when a specific power is granted by the Constitution, like that now in question, "to raise armies," Congress is the judge whether the law is "necessary and proper." It is not enough to urge that armies might be raised in other ways, and that therefore this particular way is not "necessary." The same argument might be used against every mode of raising armies. To each successive mode suggested, the objection would be that other modes were practicable, and that, therefore, the particular mode used was not "necessary." The true and only test is to inquire whether the law is intended and calculated to carry out the object; whether it devises and creates an instrumentality for executing the specific power granted; and if the answer be in the affirmative, the law is constitutional. None can doubt that the Conscription law is calculated and intended to "raise armies." It is, therefore, "necessary and proper" for the execution of that power, and is constitutional, unless it comes into conflict with some other provision of our Confederate compact.

You express the opinion that this conflict exists, and support your argument by the citation of those clauses which refer to the militia. There are certain provisions not cited by you, which are not without influence on my judgment, and to which I call your attention. They will aid in defining what is meant by "militia," and in determining the respective powers of the State and the Confederacy over them.

The several States agree "not to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace." [Art. 1, sec. 10, par. 3.]

They further stipulate that "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the rights of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." [Sec. 9, par. 13.]

That "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger," &c. [Sec. 9, par. 16.]

What, then, are militia? They can only be created by law. The arms-bearing inhabitants of a State are liable to become its militia, if the law so order; but, in the absence of a law to that effect, the men of a State capable of bearing arms are no more militia than they are seamen.

The Constitution also tells us that militia are not troops, nor are they any part of the land or naval forces, for militia exist in time of peace, and the Constitution forbids the States to keep troops in time of peace, and they are expressly distinguished and placed in a separate category from land or naval forces, in the 16th paragraph above quoted; and the words land and naval forces are shown, by paragraphs 12, 13, and 14, to mean the army and navy of the Confederate States.

Now if militia are not citizens taken singly, but a body created by law; if they are not troops, and they are no part of the army and navy of the Confederacy, we are led directly to the definition quoted by the Attorney-General that militia are a "body of soldiers in a State enrolled for discipline." In other words, the term "militia" is a collective term, meaning a body of men organized, and cannot be applied to the separate individuals who compose the organization.

The Constitution divides the whole military strength of the States into only two classes of organized bodies—one, the armies of the Confederacy, the other, the militia of the States.

In the delegation of power to the Confederacy, after exhausting the subject of declaring war, raising and supporting armies, and providing a navy, in relation to all which the grant of authority to Congress is exclusive, the Constitution proceeds to deal with the other organized body, the militia, and instead of delegating power to Congress alone, or reserving it to the States alone, the power is divided as follows, viz.: Congress is to have power—

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." [Sec. 8, par. 15.]

"To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." [Par. 16.]

Congress, then, has the power to provide for organizing the arms-bearing people of the State into militia.

[illegible]

[illegible] Congress may call forth the militia to execute the Confederate laws. The State has not surrendered the power to call them forth to execute State laws.

Congress may call them forth to repel invasion; so may the State, for the power is inherent in the business of governing all the militia around the part of national service in the Confederacy.

[illegible] appears to me to be mistaken. All the three paragraphs quoted can be more centred [illegible] by reason of their location in the same section, than they can control any of the other paragraphs preceding, intervening, or succeeding. So far as the subject matter is concerned, I have already endeavored to show that the armies mentioned in the 12th paragraph are a subject matter of contest from the militia mentioned in the 15th and 16th, as they are from the navy, mentioned in the 13th. Nothing can be inferred as to control by Congress from the mere fact that a power is granted to Congress, when it is clear that it is not the same power, intended to be exercised over distinct subjects by different powers. But you add, that "by the grant of power to Congress to raise and support armies without qualification, the framers of the Constitution intended the regular armies of the Confederacy, and not armies composed of the whole militia of all the States."

I must confess myself somewhat at a loss to understand this position. If I am right that the militia is a body of organized State soldiery, it is not possible in the nature of things that armies raised by the Confederacy can "be composed of the whole militia of all the States." [illegible] Nothing can be inferred as to control by Congress from the mere fact that a power is granted to Congress, when it is clear that it is not the same power, intended to be exercised over distinct subjects by different powers. But you add, that "by the grant of power to Congress to raise and support armies without qualification, the framers of the Constitution intended the regular armies of the Confederacy, and not armies composed of the whole militia of all the States."

I must confess myself somewhat at a loss to understand this position. If I am right that the militia is a body of organized State soldiery, it is not possible in the nature of things that armies raised by the Confederacy can "be composed of the whole militia of all the States." [illegible] or in part, into the Confederate service, but do not directly become part of the "armies raised" by Congress from the militia, and go home when the emergency which provoked their call has ceased. Armies raised by Congress are of course out of the same population as the militia organized by the States, and in every Congress to draft a citizen into the army, and receive his volunteer offer of service, because he is a member of the State militia, is to deny the power to raise an army at all, for practically, all men fit for service in the army may be embraced in the militia organizations of the several States. Nor do I think that the conscript law may be unconstitutional because it comprehends all armed bearing men between 18 and 35 years; at least this is an inference which I draw from your expression "armies composed of the whole militia of all the States." But it is obvious that if Congress has power to draft into the armies raised by it any citizens at all (without regard to the fact whether they are not members of militia organizations), the power must be constructive with the exigencies of the occasion, or it becomes illusory, and the extent of the exigency may be determined by Congress; for the Constitution has left the power without any check or restriction than its effective results. Under ordinary circumstances the power thus delegated to Congress is scarcely felt by the States. At the present moment, when our very existence is threatened by armies vastly superior in numbers to ours, the necessity for defence has "induced a call" not for the whole militia of all the States, not for any militia, but for men to compose armies for the Confederate States.

Surely there is no mystery on this subject. During our whole past history, as well as during our recent one year's experience as a new Confederacy, the militia "have been called forth to repel invasion," in numerous instances; as they never came otherwise than in bodies organized by the State, with their company, field and general officers; and when the emergency had passed, they went home again.

I cannot perceive how any one can interpret the conscription law as taking away from the State the power to appoint officers to their militia. You observe on this point in your letter, that unless your construction is adopted, "the very object of the States in reserving the power of appointing the officers is defeated, and that portion of the Constitution is not only a nullity, but the whole military power of the States, and the entire control of the militia, with the appointment of the officers, is vested in the Confederate Government, whenever it choose to call its own activities an army, and not 'calling forth the militia.'"

I can only say, in reply to this, that the power of Congress depends upon the real nature of the act it proposes to perform, not on the name given to it; and I have endeavored to show that its action is really that of "raising an army," and that there is no semblance in "calling forth the militia." I think I may safely venture the assertion that there is not one man out of a thousand of those who will do service under the conscription act that would describe himself, while in the Confederate service as being a militiaman; and if I am right in this assumption, the popular understanding concurs entirely with my own deductions from the Constitution as to the meaning of the word "militia."

My answer has grown to such a length that I must confine myself to one more quotation from your letter. You proceed: "Congress shall have power to raise armies. How shall it be done? The answer is clear. In conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, which expressly provides that when the militia of the States are called forth to repel invasion, and employed in the service of the Confederate States, which is now the case, the State shall appoint the officers."

I beg you to observe that the answer, which you say is clear, is not an answer to the question put. The question is, How are the armies to be raised? The answer given is, that when the militia are called forth to repel invasion, the States shall appoint the officers.

There seems to me to be a conclusive test on that whole subject. By our Constitution, Congress may make war, make peace, make treaties, make laws, acquire territory. Now, suppose that, for good causes, and in right unprovoked injuries, Congress should declare war against Mexico, and invade Sonora. The militia could not be called forth in such case, the right to call it being limited "to repel invasions." Is it not plain that the law now under discussion, if passed under such circumstances, could by no possibility be sought else than as a law to "raise an army?" Can one and the same law be construed into a "calling forth the militia," if the war be defensive, and a "raising of armies," if the war be offensive?

At some future day, after our independence shall have been established, it is my irreducible supposition that our country may be [illegible] to show his moral power by depriving us of our commerce, and that we may be compelled to assert our rights by offensive war. How is this to be carried on? Of what is the army to be composed? If this Government cannot call on its arms-bearing population more than as militia, and if the militia can only be called forth to repel invasion, we should be utterly helpless to vindicate our honor or protect our rights. War has been well styled "the terrible litigation of nations." Have we so formed our Government that its litigation we may never be plaintiff? Surely this cannot have been the intention of the framers of our compact.

As to the aspect in which I can view this law, can I find just reason to distrust the propriety of my action in answering and signing it? And the question presented involves consequences, both immediate and remote, too momentous to permit me to leave your objections unanswered.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in recognizing that the history of the past year affords the amplest justification for your assertion, that if the question has been whether the conscription law was necessary in order to raise men in Georgia, the answer must have been in the negative. Your noble State has promptly responded to every call that it has been my duty to make on her, and, if you personally, as her Executive, I acknowledge my indebtedness for the prompt, energetic and effective co-operation you have afforded me in the effort to defend our common country against the common enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.

GOV. BROWN'S REJOINDER.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, of the 23d of June publishes a seven column letter from Gov. Brown, of Georgia, remonstrating and nullifying the Conscription Act. The letter is addressed to Jeff. Davis:

"Looking to the magnitude of the right involved, and the disastrous consequences which, I fear, must follow when I consider a bold and dangerous usurpation by Congress of the reserved rights of the States, I feel a right little inclined to military dictation, I very much regret that I have not, in the preparation of this reply, the advice and assistance of a number equal to your Cabinet, of the many eminent citizens who, you admit, entertain with me the opinion that the Conscription act is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Confederacy. Without this assistance, however, I must proceed individually to express to you some views, in addition to those contained in my former letters, and to reply to such points made by you in the argument as seem to my mind to have the most plausibility in sustaining your conclusion.

The sovereignty and independence of each one of the *thirteen States at the time of the adoption of the* Constitution of the United States, will not, I presume, be denied by any, nor will it be denied that each of those States still retains separate capacity, as an independent sovereign, in the adoption of the Constitution. The Constitution is, therefore, a league between sovereigns. In order to place upon it a just construction, we must apply to it the rules, which, by common consent, govern in the construction of all written constitutions and laws. One of the first of those rules is, to inquire what was the intention of those who made the Constitution.

To enable us to form a just conclusion, it is important to inquire what they did, and what they said they meant, when they were making it. In other words, to inquire for the contemporaneous construction [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Washington Street, on the Hudson River Railroad, an account of which was published in the Times of yesterday. The bodies were brought down to the depot of the Railroad Company at Thirty-first-street, where Coroner RANEY went into a full and thorough investigation of the causes which led to the sad calamity. After an examination of all the witnesses whose testimony could throw any light upon the subject, the jury in each case were unanimous in the opinion that the accident was attributable solely to want of proper care on the part of the deceased. A person who was at the place when the accident occurred, states that he shouted to the parties, just as they stepped off the car upon the down track, and told them that there was a down train close at hand; at the same time he made a sign of danger; but the men, he thinks, were too much frightened to be conscious of it. It is understood that they were in, or else they had not the power to throw themselves promptly out of the reach of the locomotive. A deep cut, and a curve in the road just above the station, prevented them from seeing the down train until it was very close upon them, but still, all the witnesses unite in stating that there was abundance of time for them to cross the track, if due diligence and caution had been exercised. As to the imprudence of their alighting upon the side of the car next to the down track, the jury, so far as we have been able to learn, expressed no opinion.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANEY upon the body of SIBYLLA TARPARDER, a little girl, who was accidentally killed on the night of the 4th inst. by falling from the roof of the four-story house No. 470 First-avenue to the sidewalk. It appears that the deceased in company with several others, was engaged in firing off roman candles and other fireworks, when she, in the act of letting one off, suddenly stepped backward two or three paces in the glee and excitement of the sport, until she came to the edge of the roof. There was no railing or other safeguard, and the consequence was the child fell headlong to the sidewalk below, killing her instantly. She was an only child, and by those who knew her well she is said to have been beautiful, talented and accomplished beyond her years. Though scarcely ten years of age, she was far advanced as a singer and player upon musical instruments, and had frequently performed with much éclat before large and highly respectable private assemblages. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A HOMICIDE IN BAXTER-STREET.—A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.—A woman named ELLEN KEARNS, about 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland, became involved in a quarrel with EDWARD MORAN, at a late hour on Saturday night, at No. 93 Baxter-street. During the affray, MORAN struck ELLEN several blows with his fist, which had the effect to knock her senseless to the ground. She was soon taken up by some of her friends, and conveyed to her bed, where she died in about an hour afterward. Coroner RANEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, when the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by reason of injuries received at the hands of EDWARD MORAN. Immediately after the rendition of this verdict, the Coroner issued a warrant for his apprehension. It appears that the accused made his escape to some other locality immediately after the offence was committed.

BROADWAY FREE RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.—The Christian Alliance, of this City, inaugurated at the City Assembly Rooms, last evening, a series of Sunday free religious meetings. It is designed to afford to all, who traverse our great thoroughfare on Sunday morning or evening, an opportunity to enjoy, if only for a few moments, free religious worship. Some of our oldest City ministers have consented to take turns in conducting the services. The meeting, last night, was addressed by Dr. TYNG, who presided, Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Oliver-street Baptist Church, and Rev. C. G. GOSS. The singing was led by Professor WILSON. The addresses were pithy and seemed greatly to interest the audience, which, considering the extreme heat and the limited notice, was quite large. It is to be hoped that some stray souls may be gathered into the fold by these Christian efforts. The large and well-ventilated room and the excellent singing, aside from the reputation of the speakers promised, ought to draw crowds.

A MAN ROBBED OF $100.—A bar-tender, aged nineteen years, named MICHAEL MCGUIRE, was brought before Justice KELLY, yesterday, charged with having stolen the sum of $100, in bills and gold, from the person of PETER DEMPSEY, of No. 401 Third-avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning. From testimony given before the Magistrate, it seems that there was a general fight on the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-sixth street, between the complainant, the prisoner, and two other parties. That during the strife, DEMPSEY's pocket was cut, and the money taken from it. The whole amount was afterwards found upon the person of the prisoner. The latter was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROADWAY MEETING.—The Christian Alliance of this City have leased the premises known as the "City Assembly Rooms," on Broadway, for stated services upon the Sabbath. The various meetings for the benefit of young men, workingmen and others, will hereafter be held at this place. The inauguration services will take place this evening. Rev. Drs. TYNG, THOMPSON, WESTON, GOSS and others will take part in the exercises.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A boy seven years of age, named CHAS. NIXES, whose parents reside at No. 149 Orchard-street, was drowned yesterday, while bathing in the East River at the foot of Fifty-first-street. The body was not recovered.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASE.—FLORENCE SULLIVAN, aged 14 years, employed by the Erie Railroad Company, on board of a barge, accidentally fell into the water at the foot of North Moore-street, yesterday, and was drowned. Coroner RANEY held an inquest upon the body.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1862.

$12,000 U. S. 6s '68 Cou.	90¾	125 Erie Railway	29
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	101	do	24⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	101⅛	100 do	b10 24⅞
20,000 do	101⅛	500 do	24⅞
1,000 Tr. 7-3-10 Nov. N.		400 do	24⅞
small	100¼	100 do	b10 24⅞
28,000 do	100¼	60 do	b10 24⅞
10,000 do	100¼	100 do	24⅞
5,000 do	100⅛	50 Hudson River R.	45¾
2,000 do	100	100 do	45
11,000 Tenn. 6s, ex '70	63⅞	25 do	45¾
50,000 do	63	100 Harlem Railroad	14⅞
5,000 do	63	1200 do	15
2,000 do	63¼	200 do	15⅛
10,000 do	63¼	100 do	b30 15⅛
2,000 do	b30 63⅞	300 do	b30 15⅛
6,000 Virginia State 6s	55	100 do	b15 15⅛
20,000 Mo. State 6s	47	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	78⅛
20,000 do	47¼	200 Tol. & Wab. pref.	25
10,000 do	b30 47	200 Harlem R. Pref.	37
5,000 Mc. Wins. to Rad. & St. 5s	55	100 do	100 37
6,000 do	55¼	100 do	36⅞
5,000 Leg. Mississippi	40	100 do	b30 36⅞
10,000 Cal. State 7's	91	200 Mich. Cen. R.	89
5,000 Chicago 7's	103	200 do	86⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's	101	110 do	86⅞
5,000 Erie 2d Reg. Ex. 7's	104	100 do	86
4,000 Hud. R. R. 2d Mtg.	90	100 do	87 86⅞
1,000 H. & St. J. (City) 5s	60	100 do	86⅞
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Eds.	93	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24⅞
1,000 do	93	50 do	24⅞
24,000 T. Hts. & Al. 2d M.	50	500 do	25
1,000 Chi. R. N. Wash. B.	40	400 do	25
3,000 G. & N. W. Con's B.	48	400 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	b30 24⅞
1,000 do	47¼	100 do	b10 24⅞
5,000 G. & N. W. 2d m.	38	200 do	b10 24⅞
7,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	53	512 do	24
1,000 do	53	100 do	24⅞
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	78	100 do	24⅞
50 National Bank	97	125 Panama R.	132
20,000 American Gold	130	100 do	132

[illegible]

Monday, July 7—5 P. M.

The anxious and distracted condition of the public mind through the past week, from the conflicting, though generally depressing advices from the army, interfered materially with Trade and Financial affairs. For a day or two, confidence appeared to be much shaken in Wall-street, the alarm being first taken by a number of our Bank officers, and some few of the private Bankers, who, in suddenly calling in their temporary loans, communicated the panic feeling to the Stock Exchange. The condition of things, however, only continued, in its worst aspect, for a single day—Thursday—being wholly relieved at the close of that day by better news from McCLELLAN, and also on Saturday, by the assured safety of his army in its new position on the James River. Although the anxiety on the Corn Exchange, and among our Merchants generally, was equally great, there was less disturbance to business, and a fair average of Export Clearances in Domestic Produce is reported, together with another large shipment of Bullion. The latter, amounting to $2,247,000, was more than supplied from the Sub-Treasury, leaving the sum total in Bank considerably above the average of the previous week. The Bullion brought rather better prices on this export demand than the week before, whereas the American Stocks from London, for which part of it was remitted, were sold cheaper to our own people. As intimated, in our last weekly review, the operation is not an undesirable one, at a time when, under the general suspension of Specie payments, and with a Government currency in which the people of this country have confidence, there is no better practical use to which our Bullion can be applied. Most of the Stocks coming out from the other side are 5@6 ⅌ cent. Government Securities, and 7@8 ⅌ cent. sound Railway Mortgages, for which there is a constant domestic demand, at about present rates.

The new Tariff bill has gone to the Senate without material amendment. The Warehousing system is practically reduced to one year. The enhanced duties are made applicable to all goods in bond and on shipboard on the 1st August. The chances are that the bill will pass the Senate without amendment in either respect, and the importers here are generally withdrawing their goods from bond, to avail of the existing duties.

The new Treasury bill is in Committee of Conference between the two Houses—the Representatives having disagreed to the amendments of the Senate. One of these, to fix the reserve of the new Circulation at $75,000,000, instead of one-third of the Deposits in the Treasury, will probably be receded from by the Senate; while another, to fix the limit of Notes under five dollars at $25,000,000, may be agreed to by the House. The bill will be perfected and go to the President in the course of the present week.

The Import entries are moderate for the first week in July. The interruption by the War excitement on Thursday and the holiday on Friday, no doubt caused part of the reduction in the entries. The Customs paid during the five business days amount to $954,000.

The ultimate decline on the Stock Exchange, as compared with the prices of Saturday week, is equal to 2 ⅌ cent. on Government 6 ⅌ cents, and 3 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central shares; other Stocks falling down in about the same proportion. The price of Money is more generally settled at 6 ⅌ cent. than at 5 ⅌ cent., though considerable transactions are still made on Government and Northern State Securities at the lower figure. The market was much disturbed on Thursday by the War panic, but more with reference to the margins upon Stock loans than the scarcity of supply. On Saturday the Brokers made but few complaints on either point. The price of Gold which fell to 106¾ ⅌ cent. on Monday, rose on Thursday to 110¼@110⅝, and fell back on Saturday to 109⅞@110 ⅌ cent. The value of U. S. Notes of the old issue for Custom-house rose to 106@106¼ ⅌ cent. The Treasury 7.30 ⅌ cent Bonds, which, singular to say, felt the panic for a few hours, more severely than any other Government Security, finally recovered to 103 ⅌ cent. and accumulated interest.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,324,504, against $2,678,622 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,264,712 against $3,235,816 same week in June, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $3,647,000.

Our last weekly review brought up the Trade comparison for the late fiscal year to its close on the 30th June; official for eleven months and semi-official for the four weeks in June. The figures at New-York were:

	1861-62.	1860-61.
Merchandise imported	$122,445,000	$190,320,000
Produce and foreign goods exported	134,015,000	122,807,000
Specie imported	11,000,000	24,174,000
Specie exported	29,000,000	22,000,000

The figures for 1861-62—from July 1, 1861, to 30th June, 1862—will be slightly varied by the official returns for June, not yet made up at the Custom-house. After these are received, we shall resume our weekly comparisons as for the calendar year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ ct. stock of U. S. of '81	103⅞@100@101⅞		
New-York Central	93⅞@97¾@93⅞		
New-York and Erie	29⅞@29¾@28⅞		
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]		
Rock Island	68¼@68⅞@68¼		
Michigan Southern	41¼@45@41¼		
Michigan Central	64@67@64		
Toledo	43¼@45@43¼		
Galena	72@76¼@69¾		
Illinois Central	[illegible]		
Panama	139@126@125		
Pacific Mail	114¾@118¾@112¾		
Missouri	41¼@45@41¼		
Tennessee	50¾@51@50¾		
Hudson River	44@45@44		
Harlem Preferred	42¼@53¾@42¼		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84@86@84		

We have seldom recorded more violent fluc-

[illegible]

Corrected earnings for previous month [illegible]

The following is the weekly statement of earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, from June 24 to June 30, 1862, inclusive:

	June.	Total.
Passengers	$6,479 00	$6,479 00
Freight	12,604 91	6,913 23
Sundries	616 29	[illegible]
Total	$19,699 20	$13,392 23
Increase in 1862	6,306 97	[illegible]
Total this month to date	$68,223 69	$63,761 21
Total since Jan. 1	481,624 00	[illegible]
Military earnings Jan. 1, to May 31	67,265 15	
Total	$548,889 00	

[illegible]

The Railway Mortgage recovered from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. from the panic extreme, and a good demand was shown on nearly all the established issues.

N. Y. Central 6s	[illegible]	Mich. C. 1st M. Bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sinking Fd.	[illegible]	Mich. So. 1st C. Bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. 6s, coupon, '67	[illegible]	N. Jer. Sinking Fund	[illegible]
New-York Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Erie 2d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '85	[illegible]	Erie 3d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '91	[illegible]	Erie 4th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '79	[illegible]	Erie 5th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '84	[illegible]	Erie 6th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '96	[illegible]	Erie 7th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '97	[illegible]	Erie 1st M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '98	[illegible]	Erie 2d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '99	[illegible]	Erie 3d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '96	[illegible]	Erie 4th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '97	[illegible]	Erie 5th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '98	[illegible]	Erie 6th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '99	[illegible]	Erie 7th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '96	[illegible]	Erie 1st M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '97	[illegible]	Erie 2d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '98	[illegible]	Erie 3d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '99	[illegible]	Erie 4th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '96	[illegible]	Erie 5th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '97	[illegible]	Erie 6th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '98	[illegible]	Erie 7th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '99	[illegible]	Erie 1st M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '96	[illegible]	Erie 2d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '97	[illegible]	Erie 3d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '98	[illegible]	Erie 4th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '99	[illegible]	Erie 5th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '96	[illegible]	Erie 6th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '97	[illegible]	Erie 7th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '98	[illegible]	Erie 1st M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '99	[illegible]	Erie 2d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '96	[illegible]	Erie 3d M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '97	[illegible]	Erie 4th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '98	[illegible]	Erie 5th M. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie Bonds, '99

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and [illegible] Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall [illegible] an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen copies forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Young Prince—[illegible].

WALLACK'S—Society and Sex.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Night Dancers.

WINTER GARDEN—Prof. Anderson.

[illegible] HALL, No. [illegible] Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

[illegible] CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of [illegible]—No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] GALLERY—No. 765 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. McClellan's Address to his soldiers, published in the *Times* this morning, does not read like the bulletin of a defeated General. On the contrary, he congratulates his men on the fact that they have executed a successful movement in the face of the enemy; and that they have saved all their material, all their trains, and all their guns except a few lost in battle—taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. He further announces that he is now fully prepared for the enemy, who will find, when they again attack him, that their repulse will be converted into a final defeat. Richmond, he says, *shall* be entered by the "Army of the Potomac."

The rebel gunboat *Teaser*, we learn from Fortress Monroe, was captured on Friday, in one of the bends of James River. Very important papers were found on board.

The battles of Monday and Tuesday last, finishing up the series lasting through seven days, satisfied the rebels that all attempts to overcome the Army of the Potomac would be in vain, and since Tuesday night, as we learn by the latest dispatches from Gen. McClellan to the War Department, there has been no fighting. The fighting on the last two days was of the most terrific character, and the defeat of the rebels was most complete. Even the Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges that the rebel army was repulsed on Monday, and that it suffered most terribly in killed and wounded; and its defeat on Tuesday, as we learn from our own dispatches, was even more decided—the gunboats playing an important part, and carrying havoc into the rebel ranks with their heavy shells. Seventeen of our gunboats are now in the James River, protecting the flanks of our army. Gen. McClellan states that our forces have not been beaten in any conflict, and that they could not be driven from the field by the uttermost efforts of the enemy. No guns have been lost since the engagement of Friday, the 27th ult., when Gen. McCall's Division was overwhelmed at the commencement of the battle of Gaines' Hill, and some twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. A correct statement of our losses in killed, wounded and missing cannot yet be given, and the estimates vary from fifteen to twenty thousand. We have in our hands less than a thousand rebel prisoners, though many more were captured, but released during the movement to the James River.

The present position of our army is one that not only insures its safety, but is admirably adapted to future operations upon Richmond, when it shall have been sufficiently strengthened to renew offensive operations. Forming an arc of a circle, one point rests upon the James River, nearly opposite Fort Darling, and the other touches it at Harrison's Bar—making a front of eight or ten miles. The ground is slightly rolling, with a considerable elevation about a mile from the river, from whence it gradually slopes to the water's edge. The entire rear of the army is thoroughly defended and rendered safe from attack in that quarter by the James and the gunboats which rest on its favoring bosom. Directly in front, at the right toward Richmond, the White Oak Swamp and Creek form a protecting barrier; while a ridge of hills, at whose base runs Turkey Creek, skirted by timber land on each side, interposes to render approach upon our extreme further wing difficult if not impracticable. For the whole distance, moreover, the gunboats are within range of the outskirts of our lines nearest the enemy, who, profiting by the experience of Tuesday, are unlikely to renew the fighting where they are to be exposed to those dreaded adversaries.

A gentleman who came from the James River in the steamship *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, represents the army of Gen. McClellan in good spirits, eager for reinforcements, and anxious for another chance at the rebels. The men are rapidly getting rested from their seven days' fighting, and trying to wash off some of the Virginia mud. The *Daniel Webster* left Harrison's Bar, on the James River, on Friday at 1 o'clock, making the run to this City in [illegible] hours. The army has great confidence in Gen. McClellan, and, as well as the enemy, praise the masterly manner in which our movement to the James was conducted. Our gunboats are continually plying up and down the river, shelling suspicious places, and preventing the too near approach of the rebels. The river is filled with boats of all kinds carrying reinforcements and supplies to the army. There was a rumor that Gen. Burnside had appeared on the other side of the river, but our informant thinks it will be some time before an advance can be made.

A brief dispatch from New-Madrid, dated Saturday, announces that "Vicksburgh is ours." No particulars are yet received.

The Secretary of War received on Friday the following dispatches from the Mississippi fleets:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
ABOVE VICKSBURGH, June 28, (via MEMPHIS, July 2.)

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The fleet passed up above Vicksburgh this morning [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer.

OFF MEMPHIS, July 2, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have arrived at Island No. [illegible], and am in communication with Flag-Officer Farragut.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

Gen. Halleck telegraphs to the War Department that on the 1st inst. Col. Sheridan, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments of 728 men, was attacked near Booneville by parts of eight rebel regiments, numbering about 4,700 men. He defeated and drove them back, after seven hours' fighting, during which he lost only 41 men killed, wounded and missing, while the enemy left 65 dead on the field.

Two steam transports have arrived at this port from Port Royal—the *Ocean Queen* on Friday, and the *Arago* on Saturday. There is very little news. Our troops had evacuated James Island and returned to Port Royal. Among the passengers by the *Arago* were eighty wounded officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

Gen. Shields has not resigned, and has no intention of resigning. Accompanied by a portion of his Staff, he is for the present in New-York, in obedience to the orders of the President. He has been assigned the important duty of aiding in organizing and training, for immediate service, the new quota of volunteers.

For the early and reliable lists of sick and wounded arriving at Fortress Monroe, which we are in the habit of presenting to our readers, we have to acknowledge the facilities kindly thrown in the way of our correspondent there, not only by Dr. Cuyler, the able Medical Director of that Department, but his polite and indefatigable assistant, Mr. Valentine M. Silva.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was in session about half an hour on Friday, but did no business of importance. In the Senate on Saturday, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the reports of Col. Canby, relative to operations in New-Mexico, was adopted. The bill to abolish certain posts of delivery in the Mississippi Valley was passed. A bill for the collection of the revenue on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers was passed. The bill making appropriation for the payment of certain bounties was passed. The other business done was principally of local interest.

In the House, Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote by which Gen. Hunter's reply to the inquiries relative to his black soldiers, was ordered to be printed, and made a speech in denunciation of the policy of arming the blacks. This gave rise to a long debate, at the close of which Mr. Wickliffe's motion was negatived. The Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill were rejected, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. The Senate's joint resolution designating the first Tuesday in September as the day of meeting, at Chicago, of the Corporators under the Pacific Railroad act, was passed. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to wounded and other soldiers who have lost theirs by the casualties of war, was passed. The bill prohibiting the confinement of soldiers in the District of Columbia, excepting for certain crimes, and discharging those now in confinement, was passed. The Secretary of War was called upon to inform the House whether any member of Congress has been interested in contracts since the 1st of April last. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The National Anniversary was celebrated on Friday with much spirit and enthusiasm, not only in this locality, but in every place from which we have received advices.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Hibernian*, we have advices from Europe to the 27th inst. The news is important. It is asserted that the French Emperor has resolved to send to Mexico sufficient troops to force a way to the Capital against all obstacles. A large number of French war vessels are to be concentrated in American waters, to be commanded by Admiral Graviere. The excuse for this movement is the fear of what may arise out of the war in the United States and Mexican affairs. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week had been 159,000 bales, and the market was much excited, prices having advanced 1d.@1½d. per pound. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions dull. American securities were dull, with a downward tendency. Consols were quoted at 91¾@91⅞ for money.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, which was seriously injured, as was supposed, by striking an iceberg off Cape Race, was four days in the dry-dock at Charlestown, Mass., for repairs, and during this time she had 34 feet of the lower depth of her keel taken out and replaced, her sternpost repaired at its junction with the keel, over 130 feet of shoe or false keel put on, several planks taken out and others put in their places, and a new rudder made. All the castings upon the sternpost were replaced by others, and the entire braces upon the rudder were also new. As she is very strongly built of the most durable materials, it was exceedingly difficult to cut away the damaged parts to make space for the new. Her keel is teak, her planking English and African oak, and the sheathing American elm, although bolted with copper. The planking on her bottom is 6½ inches thick, covered with 3½ inches thickness of American elm, which is sheathed with felt and copper.

The following additional Aides-de-Camp attached to the Staff of Maj.-Gen. Fremont, and recently doing duty on his personal Staff, were discharged from the service on the 30th ult., viz: Cols. Anselme Albert, John T. Field, Albert Noey, J. P. C. Shanks, Robert N. Hudson, Charles Zagonyi, E. Cheseret, Philip Figyelmesy, William J. Reynolds, and Amos B. Jones; Lieut.-Cols. Augustus F. Schwer, John Pilsen, and James W. Savage; Majors Richard M. Corwine, Theodore J. Weed, Augustus Hain, D. Henry Burtnette, Adolf Carlsson, Burr Porter, Franz Kappner, Leonidas Haskell, and Edward Detshy; Captains John R. Howard, Rossiter W. Raymond, John C. Hopper, Jacob Von Cederstron, Canaky Saner de Nordendorf, Cyrus Hamlin, Geo. Ward Nichols, Augustus Backx, Josepe Gruwe, Albert G. Sloo, Jr., Edward P. Brownson, and C. S. Szabat.

The New-York Christian Alliance commenced, at the City Assembly Rooms, last evening a series of Sunday religious meetings, to be continued in that place. Rev. Dr. Tyng presided, Prof. Wilson led the singing, and addresses were made by Dr. Tyng, Rev. Mr. Webster, of Oliver-street Baptist Church, and Rev. C. Goss. The audience, though not large, was attentive, and deeply interested in the exercises.

There was a much improved confidence on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and prices recovered to 101½ for United States 6 ℔ cents, and 90½@91 for Central. Gold, 109⅜. Exchange, 121½. Gold shipments of the day, $2,500,000; for whole week, $3,647,000.

A fair demand prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs; prices of Flour and Wheat favored sellers, while Corn closed heavily. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork, which was decidedly lower. Cotton was in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather and Tallow, at uniform quotations. Whisky was depressed and declining. Sugars were pretty actively sought after. The freight engagements were less extensive. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. Many merchants left the City on Thursday last, not to return until the following Monday, and business movements were consequently restricted.

Vicksburgh.—Our advices from Vicksburgh are not very lucid. The first dispatch from the Southwest announced with Cæsarian brevity, that "Vicksburgh is ours;" but the subsequent dispatches of Saturday, dated at Cairo, though in many more words, did not tend to confirm the literal correctness of the first report. They spoke of the town having been reduced to ruins, [illegible] inflicted upon it by [illegible]. [illegible] and further announced that twelve hundred more shells had been ordered from New-Orleans to reduce the place to ashes." The dispatch also stated that Gen. Butler had ordered five thousand negroes to go to work and change the channel of the Mississippi River at Vicksburgh, that so the contumacious place might be transformed into an inland town. It may be that all these statements are correct, though how Butler communicated his orders to the bombarding fleet does not appear; and whether it would have been necessary to have done all these things if the place was ours, is quite problematical. Altogether, the chances at present seem to be that Vicksburgh is not yet literally ours.

Our Army Before Richmond—Causes of the Recent Reverse.

The first necessity of every community, after a disaster, is a *scapegoat*. It is an immense relief to find some one upon whom can be fastened all the sins of a whole people, and who can then be sent into the wilderness, to be heard of no more forever. Of course, we have a very active search for such a scapegoat now. The reverse in front of Richmond is a serious affair, and until somebody has been made to suffer for it, the country will not feel safe. When somebody's head is off, it matters not much whose, we shall all breathe freer. The *Post* insists that Gen. McClellan shall be the victim. The *World* censures the President. The *Herald* falls foul of Secretary Stanton; and the *Tribune*, tired for once of its own denunciations, or having long since exhausted the list, contents itself with calling for help on Gen. Hunter and his negro brigades.

We see little good likely to come of all this. What the country needs, is courage and a *new army*,—*not criminations or criticisms* of any kind. Indeed, if we had had less of these hitherto, we might have less provocation for them now. The great cause of our weakness has been discussions in Congress, in the Cabinet, and in the Press concerning the merits of different Generals, and the wisdom of different policies. In carrying on a war, the one thing needful is *confidence* in the Government and its agents. Whatever strengthens this aids the common cause; whatever and whoever weakens it, inflicts upon that cause a blow which may be fatal.

It is very easy, now that the affair is over, to perceive the *cause* of McClellan's recent reverse. At the last moment, when least expected, and equally to the surprise, we have no doubt, of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Gen. McClellan himself, Stonewall Jackson rushed from the Valley of the Shenandoah, attacked with 50,000 men our right wing of 20,000, forced it back and got in rear of our whole army, *without weakening the rebel force massed in front of it by a single man*. No General on earth could make head against such a *coup de guerre*. If McClellan had stood his ground and fought in such a position, nothing in the world could have prevented the utter annihilation of the army of the Potomac. That he saved the army against such odds and under such circumstances, and that he has been able to place it upon a new base of operations from which he may renew his attack upon the rebel Capital with increased chances of success, affords such proof of consummate generalship as few living soldiers can show.

Gen. McClellan was not taken by surprise in an attack on his right wing. He foresaw it, and had prepared for it. He knew that it was the weakest part of his line, and that as it was the only cover for his communications, it offered very strong temptations for an attack. His army was not large enough to cover the whole of his long line. He called over and over again for reinforcements to enable him to do so,—but he could not get them. The Government had none to spare. While the rebels can concentrate their forces upon a single point, we are under the fatal necessity of covering a dozen. Jackson was ravaging the Valley of the Shenandoah, and menacing Maryland and the Capital. Ewell had joined him with all his force. The Government naturally hesitated about incurring a danger which came close home to it, by sending away its troops to guard against one which seemed remote and doubtful. The strength of the rebels at Richmond, moreover, was studiously underrated. Predictions were freely uttered that it would vanish when approached—that their numbers would prove to be less than those of McClellan's army, and that he could very well take care of himself. All these things had their effect. They begat in the public mind an undue confidence in our force, and a corresponding impatience of demands for more troops. The bloody battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks shook this a little, but only for a time, and it was then too late to create a new army for that campaign.

McClellan was not deceived, but he was helpless. He knew that the rebels outnumbered him: and in every war, other things being equal or nearly so, the chances of victory rest with the army which has the highest numbers. He was compelled, therefore, to rely on skill,—on preparation, and in the last resort, on strategy. He knew that his right wing was likely to be attacked and beaten. But he believed that this could only be done by a superior force, and that this force must be drawn from the rebel right. If the enemy strengthened his own left, he would in the same ratio weaken his right wing,—and over his right wing lay the road to Richmond. McClellan, therefore, prepared his own right wing for a prompt and safe retreat to the other side of the Chickahominy,—prepared the White House for a prompt and cheap surrender, and prepared his left wing for a prompt and overwhelming *advance*. He had massed there the main body of his army, and nearly all his artillery,—had caused roads to be opened, causeways constructed, and every preparation made for advancing cannon, and stood ready to avail himself, at an hour's notice, of the expected transfer of the rebel strength from one side to the other of his lines. He expected to exchange the White House for Richmond, and the bargain was a good one.

Upon this basis McClellan's plans were faultless. But they took it for granted that he would have to meet only the army which held Richmond. McDowell, Banks and Fremont were expected to detain Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Scarcely a week before the crisis came, President Lincoln himself informed McClellan that 15,000 men had been sent from Richmond to reinforce Jackson, and that this was equivalent to adding just so many to McClellan's army. No one thought for a moment that Jackson was to leave the Valley. His whole mission was supposed to be to prevent reinforcements from being sent to McClellan. He did this—and a *good deal more*. For when the attack upon our right wing came, it proved to have been made by Jackson himself. He had swept down with 55,000 men past Hanover Court-House,—forced our right across the Chickahominy, and was ready to follow them, while the rebel force in front of our left stood there in undiminished strength! In a single day Jackson had added 55,000 men to the rebel Richmond army. McDowell had done for McClellan precisely what Patterson did for McDowell before Bull Run. Jackson had played our army in front of Washington precisely the same trick which Johnson last year played our army at Winchester. He had quit his position, and fallen upon our force before McDowell knew that he was gone.

McClellan was thus placed in a condition of the utmost peril, from which extrication might seem almost impossible. He had the enemy in overwhelming numbers in front, on his right, and rapidly gaining his rear. The sudden resolution which he took, of throwing his whole army over narrow and difficult roads, in face of a powerful, vigorous and exultant enemy, upon a new base of operations twenty miles away, will stand as one of the boldest military conceptions ever formed;—while the success with which it was achieved, the steadiness and order of this terrible march, and the admirable behavior of these raw troops, who have not been a year under arms, and most of whom had never been under fire, challenge for the Commanding General and for his officers and men the hearty admiration of the whole country. Pursued by the enemy and forced to face about and fight desperate battles on successive days, Gen. McClellan took away in safety all his stores, drove along all his cattle, preserved nearly all his guns, and took up a new position upon a new line of communication with his supplies, from which the most strenuous efforts of the enemy have failed to drive him.

Thanks to the generalship and the courage of his soldiers, the Army of the Potomac is safe. It only remains now to strengthen and sustain it. We must not expect any very speedy movement upon Richmond, for the Army is not in condition to make it. But the ranks of that army must be filled up. The terrible gaps which battle and disease have made in its heroic columns must be stopped. It is not now a question of generalship, nor of political sagacity—it is one of *strength*. It can do no good to depose Generals, or dismiss Cabinet officers. Those we have are fully adequate to the emergency, if they are only sustained by the confidence and energy of the nation. It is impossible for an Administration to be faultless, or to escape much just censure, in the midst of responsibilities and labors such as now surround our Government. But it is equally impossible to charge an Administration with every failure on its part to fulfill the expectations of an eager public.

The Crisis of the War—Appeal to Radicals and Conservatives.

Up to the present moment, this great Republic has been fighting the rebellion of the Southern States with not a moiety of its strength, and with divided counsels. Not because the loyal people do not feel patriotic—not because they are indifferent to the result of the contest—not because they do not earnestly desire the restoration of the Union and a return to the blessings of peace. All these sentiments are fervently entertained by the loyal millions of the nation. But what our people do lack is a just appreciation of the magnitude of the work before them, and of the *absolute necessity* of entire harmony, and of the quick, active and resolute coöperation of all classes in the support of the war.

The great matter in hand is fighting—and fighting only. The questions, what we are going to do with the rebels or with the property of the rebels after the war is over, is wholly irrelevant and untimely. And yet these ulterior matters have been receiving more attention from Congress and from some of our military men, and from the Press of the country, than the far more material and pressing issue, how shall we crush the rebellion and reduce the revolted States *to* the Constitution and laws. Parties are actually springing up in our midst to promote one policy or the other in regard to the management of the insurgent districts after they shall be subjected to the Union sway. One party is styled "Radicals," and they demand a law for the enfranchisement of slaves and the confiscation of all property of rebels. The discussion, much less the pressing of such measures on the nation while the war rages undetermined, is the vagary of fanaticism. The old pleasantry of the Cook-Book, on the proper mode of serving up a hare, has more common sense in it. "First catch your hare," says that eminent authority. And so of the proper disposition of rebels and rebel property. First catch your rebels—first possess their States—then it will be time to determine what to do with them and theirs. We are discussing how we shall administer on their effects. We are foolishly constituting ourselves executors of *living men*. We propose to take their goods and lands and sell them. But we find, on looking into the facts of the case, that they are standing guard over their effects with guns in their hands, and that we have not yet been able to disarm them. Then what the need of policies concerning such matters? Will a rebel fight less earnestly if he be duly informed, by act of Congress, that if we succeed in driving him from his State we will deprive his wife and his children of their homes and their means of livelihood, and turn them out as beggars upon the world? Then away, for the present, with confiscation bills! Their agitation does no good, but divides the sentiment of the loyal States, and to that extent impairs the national energy.

But not less harmful is the course of the other faction in our midst, styled "Conservatives." They hold, that now that we have labored hard [illegible] to show that it is the duty of our Government [illegible] conquered rebels. We must grant "amnesty to the masses," and only punish "the leaders." We must abstain from Confiscation; we must restore the rebels to their constitutional and their State rights—and so on to the end of the chapter. These dubious utterances fall with a chilling effect upon the nation in its travail. They indicate a sympathy in the wrong direction and at the wrong time. What! Talk of magnanimity to rebels—"constitutional rights" of rebels—when they are leading the bloodhounds at the throat of the nation—when they are slaughtering the sons of loyal fathers and mothers by tens of thousands under their disloyal banners? These suggestions, falling upon the popular ear at this hour of peril and anxiety, seem too near akin to treason to be received with any feelings but those of disgust, that will speedily mount to burning indignation.

Can we not be rid for a season of the rival policies of Conservatives and Radicals in regard to the *status* of rebel States and their citizens at the end of the war? Let us wait till we see the end of the war before we consider what is then to be done. We must fight—fight perhaps often—always fearfully, before we shall be prepared to punish the leaders of the rebellion or dispose of their estates. And this fighting is the first and only thing in order. Punishment of treason is not limited by time. We can punish this month, or next month, or next year. Justice will not lose its vigor by delay. But crushing the rebellion cannot be put off. It must be done *now or never*. Will not our Congress see it? Will not our loyal papers see it? Will not "Radicals" and "Conservatives" see it? Then, in Heaven's name, a truce to policies and parties, and an earnest rush to the nation's rescue. Delay will be fatal to republican liberty; and with the loss of this Government will perish our institutions, our protection and our property. All will go down together in the abyss of bankruptcy, revolution and social perdition.

The Government has called for 300,000 men to complete the work our present army has so nobly begun. It would have been better and cheaper in the end, we think, to have called for 500,000, and to have had them in the field in sixty days. They must be had—and there must be no delay—for in delay there is danger, and in delay there is ruin.

Let us have war in earnest, and no more debates. Lay everything on the table, and look to the field of battle as the only arena on which our Government, and our rights and franchises under it, are to be maintained. If this be not done—and done freely and cordially by Conservatives and Radicals, and all classes of the people, then shall we lose, in all probability, the right to discuss our own national destiny in any forum, and the ability to contest on any field.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

Our Washington dispatches of this morning state that official advices of the refusal of the English Government to ratify the Convention recently entered into between the English Commissioners and the Mexican Government have been received. In this connection, on the 19th June ult., Earl Russell, in his remarks in the House of Lords, said:

"It has been stated in the public prints that a Convention has been entered into by Sir Charles Wyke and Commodore Dunlop on the one side, and the Mexican Government on the other, by which the British claims on Mexico will be satisfied, and that the Convention has been ratified by Her Majesty's Government. As to the first part, it is true that a Convention has been signed by Sir Charles Wyke and Commodore Dunlop, and it has been sent home for ratification. The arrangement contemplated for the satisfaction of British claims was fair and liberal, but we found that Convention referred to another Convention between Mexico and the United States; and fearing that it might involve this country in difficulties, Her Majesty's Government decided not to ratify it."

It has been stated that in this convention with England, the Mexican Government stipulated to pay to English bondholders, one quarter of all the moneys received under any treaty made with this Government; and as a whole, the convention is very favorable to English interests so far as pecuniary claims are concerned.

The shallowness of the excuse for the non-ratification of the convention given by Earl Russell, must be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to look at the subject closely. From all accounts, it appears that a perfect understanding existed between our Minister, Mr. Corwin, and Sir Charles Wyke; and both the convention entered into by Sir Charles Wyke on the part of England, and the treaty negotiated by Mr. Corwin on the part of the United States, were so framed as to harmonize in their practical operation. We see nothing, therefore, to sustain the declaration of Earl Russell that the ratification of the English and Mexican Convention by the English Government might lead to difficulties with the United States.

The real cause of the non-ratification of that Convention is, doubtless, the fear of unfortunate complications with France, now fairly at war with Mexico. There are Sir Charles Wyke and M. Saligny, one representing the interests of England and the other the interests of France in Mexico. These two European officials are at swords' points, and working at cross purposes. Sir Charles Wyke, full of rancorous feelings toward M. Saligny, and, in order to head him off, hurries up a convention with the Mexican Government. The English Government refuses to sustain Sir Charles Wyke, and urges Napoleon to pursue his designs in Mexico, thus virtually sustaining M. Saligny against its own representative. This state of affairs is quite extraordinary, and shows what vast complications our own national troubles have originated.

As matters now stand, it does not appear that at present any treaty stipulations between Mexico and the United States, or between Mexico and the European Powers, will be ratified and carried into effect.

That the attempt, on the part of Louis Napoleon, to subjugate the Mexican nation and overthrow the Constitutional Government must eventually result most disastrously to the French Empire, we firmly believe. The French Princes scent from afar the danger that attends the movements of their enemy and successful rival, and they are going to Claremont to watch and wait.

A Word to Certain Wiseacres and Blatherskites—What the Fathers of the Republic Thought of the Military Capacity of the Blacks.—It is perhaps too much to expect of our enlightened Congressmen that they shall inform themselves of what their predecessors in the National Legislature thought and said, on subjects they are now discussing. If they would take this trouble, however, it would often, certainly, save a great deal of time that might be otherwise better employed. For instance, the House of Representatives consumed the best part of Saturday last in debating the military capacity of the Blacks. Now, this whole question was thoroughly discussed in the very first Congress held in 1790; and if the honorable members had taken the pains to consult their files of Gales & Seaton, they might have saved themselves a good deal of pulmonary exercitation, without leaving the country any less wise than it was before. The using of the Blacks is a question of practical policy which may or may not be adopted, as exigencies shall demand; but speculations on the *military capacity* of the negroes are abstractions that can lead to nothing. Meanwhile, we commend to Messrs. Wickliffe, Mallory & Co., who think "negroes are naturally afraid of guns," and that "one shot from a cannon would disperse thirty thousand of them," the views of another Southern member some seventy-two years ago. Mr. Smith, *member from South Carolina*, in the House of Representatives 1790, in the course of an elaborate debate on the question, said:

"Negroes, it was said, would not fight; but he would ask whether it was owing to their being black, or to their being slaves? If to their being black, then emancipating them would not remedy the evil, for they would still remain black; if it was owing to their being slaves, he denied the position; for it was an undeniable truth that in many countries slaves made excellent soldiers. * * Had experience proved that the negroes would not make good soldiers? He did not assert that they would, but they had never been tried. Discipline was everything; white militia made but indifferent soldiers before they were disciplined. It was well known that, according to the present art of war, a soldier was a mere machine, *and he did not see why a black machine was not as good as a white one; and in one respect the black troops would have the advantage—in appearing more horrible in the eyes of the enemy.*"

Is Washington Safe?—If "Stonewall" Jackson be not dead—and there is now a doubt thrown over the statement that he was veritably and actually killed in the late battles—is there no danger of his taking a column, and with it marching suddenly in the direction of Washington? The movements of this daring rebel, during the last two months, have been as rapid and successful as they have been extraordinary in other respects. It is but a few weeks since he pounced upon and defeated the forces of Milroy and Schenck, in the Shenandoah Valley. From that work he entered upon the pursuit of Gen. Banks, drove him to Winchester, defeated him there, pursued him a distance of seventy or eighty miles up to the Potomac; then retired, and during his retreat defeated Fremont and Shields; then swept over the Blue Ridge and across Eastern Virginia to the Chickahominy, and attacked the right wing of our main army ten days ago—with what success is known to our readers—having in this brief space of time fought four battles at distant points, and traversed a distance of four or five hundred miles. In each of the instances his movement was more or less of a surprise, and each of them would have been declared by most men quite impossible before it was actually done. It would undoubtedly be a difficult thing for Jackson, whether he be or be not dead, to take twenty thousand rebels and move north to Fredericksburgh, thence to Manassas, thence eastward to the Potomac; and it is not likely he will try. We believe, moreover, that our troops now at Washington and the points named are fully prepared to resist such a movement. At least we hope so. And we also hope, that now that it is known that Jackson's forces are at Richmond, our troops in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in Eastern Virginia, will be so disposed of as to effectually prevent any other northward movements of this rebel, if he be alive, or of his ghost, if he be dead.

The Valor of Our Officers.—We hear nothing concerning our military officers during the late extraordinary series of battles but praises of their bravery and efficiency. In almost every instance they seem to have performed their whole duty, and performed it in a cool, unflinching, heroic manner, that was not surpassed by the display of the same qualities in the men. They shrank from no danger, were ready to obey any orders, and made no mistakes. The mortality among them was very heavy, both in the regulars and volunteers—both among those officers appointed from civil life and those of a West Point training. The country gives full honor to these gallant officers, who during a year of quiet service and hard labor and drill, have not only brought their men, but have brought themselves, into that admirable moral, physical and military condition, which is essential to enable them to perform such deeds as are now recounted of them. Hundreds of those who have survived deserve promotion; and we hope that the different Commanders will hasten to give their names and their actions officially to the country, and that the President will hasten to confer upon them the well-earned rewards of merit.

The record of our officers now is very different from what it used to be in the early days of the war, and particularly in the engagements that were taking place in Virginia a year ago. Then there was a cry—all but universal, and doubtless often unjust—of cowardice, incapacity and drunkenness. In every skirmish, almost, some officer blundered or skulked, and the complaints from the body of the army and from the country were loud and deep. The greatness of the change between now and then is visible to every one. Let us give all honor to our brave officers of every grade!

Effects of the Heat.—Notwithstanding the intense heat of yesterday, only one serious casualty is reported as taking place. A little girl named Louisa Shearer, residing at No. 449 Fifth-st., died last evening from over-exertion in the heat. Deceased was twelve years of age.

Sunday Arrests.—Twenty-seven persons were arrested yesterday for violating the Sunday liquor law; thirty-two males and [illegible] females for intoxication, and twelve persons of both sexes for gambling. Of the latter three were boys.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspension of the Order Dismissing Gen. Fremont's Staff.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

ORDER RELATING TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

What the Rebels in Richmond Claim.

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.

THE NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

There is much interest in Washington to hear the response of the country to the President's new call for volunteers. The prevailing sentiment is that the enlistments will be too slow to meet the public demand for an immediate and overwhelming advance upon the rebellion, and that a draft for a half million men would be the proper action of the present moment. No half-way measures, but one sweeping blow.

ORDER RELATING TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

The paragraph of the order of June 12, which authorizes the furloughs, when requested by them, of paroled prisoners, is rescinded. No more furloughs will be granted to returned prisoners. All furloughs heretofore given them are hereby revoked, and all prisoners now at large on their parole, or who may hereafter be paroled by the rebel authorities, will immediately repair, if belonging to regiments raised in New-England and the Middle States, to the Camp of Instruction, established near Annapolis, Maryland; if belonging to regiments raised in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; if belonging to regiments raised in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, to the camp near Jefferson Barracks; and report for such duty, compatible with their parole, as may be assigned to them by the officers in command of said camps; and all, whether officers or soldiers, who fail to comply with this order within the space of time necessary for them to do so will be accounted deserters, and dealt with accordingly. The commanders of the different camps of paroled men to which paroled men are sent will have them organized into companies and battalions, keeping those of the same regiments and same States as much together as possible, &c.

GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF.

The special order, dated the 1st of July, discharging the Staff of Major-Gen. FREMONT, is suspended until further orders. This fact is officially proclaimed by the War Department.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Large numbers of the invalids heretofore brought to Washington are convalescent. The mortality is small. The desire is widespread among the thousands of patients in this city to speedily recover and rejoin their respective regiments. They express the utmost confidence in, and the strongest attachment to all the general officers of the army of the Potomac. They are as patient in suffering as they were heroic on the field.

NEWS DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

A Surgeon of a Wisconsin regiment who was captured at Bull Run, and has been kept in Richmond ever since, reached Washington this morning. He was taken out to the battle-fields before Richmond to help care for the wounded, but watched his opportunity and escaped. He says the rebel leaders claim a miraculous deliverance, and that every pane of glass in Richmond was illuminated in honor of their victory; but still the tone of the community was greatly saddened by reason of their frightful losses in battle.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Navy Department has been officially informed that on the 16th ult., Lieut.-Commanding HOWELL, in the gunboat *Tahoma*, accompanied by Lieut.-Commanding ENGLISH, in the *Somerset*, crossed the bar of St. Marks River, and drove out a company of rebel artillery, with four or five field pieces, from a fort near the lighthouse, afterward landing and burning the fort, with the buildings used as barracks. This was good service against a nest of rebels who had captured two of the *Kingfisher's* boats, and were prepared for other mischief.

The armed schooner *Beauregard* has captured the English schooner *Lucy*, from Havana, for endeavoring to run the blockade on the Florida coast.

The steamer *Somerset* has captured the schooner *Curlew*, off Cedar Keys, Fla. She was from Havana.

The *Somerset* also surprised a steamer in Dead Man's Bay, loading with cotton. Before she could be reached, she was fired and deserted by her crew. Her anchors, cables, &c., were saved.

United States steamer *Montgomery*, off the Rio Grande, has captured the British schooner *Will o' the Wisp*, loaded with kegs of gunpowder in fish-barrels and in bags, percussion caps, thread, shoes, and a large case, or cases, marked "clothing."

The United States steamer *Bienville* captured, off Cape Fear, the schooner *Morning Star*, from Nassau, heading for Wilmington. She was loaded with salt, acids, drugs, &c.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Official advices have been received here of the refusal of the English Government to ratify the Convention lately entered into between the English Commissioner and the Mexican Government. This destroys the principal argument urged in favor of the ratification of the Corwin Treaty, as Mexico is now free from the pledge which it is said she made to England of her landed securities, in case of their rejection by the United States.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS AT WEST POINT.

The artillery officers of the graduating class from West Point, excepting those retained for the Summer on duty at the Military Academy, will repair, without delay, to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and report to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, has been determined on as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direct Tax bill. He will be nominated to the Senate probably to-morrow. His chief competitor for the place was Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of West-Chester County, Pennsylvania. The salary of the office is $4,000.

ORDER RELATIVE TO SICK SOLDIERS, ETC.

According to an army order just issued, whenever sick men, paroled prisoners, or others under circumstances entitling them to their descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing, &c., are sent away from their regiments, or being already separated from their regiments, are discharged from any hospital, or moved from point to point in a body, they will be put under charge of a trusty officer or non-commissioned officer, to be selected if possible from their own numbers, who will exercise command over the parties, and conduct it to its destination; and to this officer, or non-commissioned officer will be confided the descriptive lists of all, for the safe-keeping of which, until [illegible] with each soldier, he will be held strictly responsible.

GEN. PRINCE.

Brig.-Gen. PRINCE, United States Volunteers, is released from duty with the Army of Virginia, and will report to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

GEN. STURGIS.

Brig.-Gen. STURGIS is ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. POPE.

THE CASE OF DR. HAYES.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, having made thorough investigation of the case of Dr. HAYES, lately dismissed from the army, by order of the Secretary of War, for neglect of duty, while engaged in transporting sick and wounded soldiers to Washington, are fully satisfied of the justice of his dismissal.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The question of the admission of fugitive slaves within the lines of the armies, is submitted to our Government for decision by Gens. BUTLER and PHELPS—BUTLER having opposed their admission, and PHELPS favored it. As they come of all ages and sexes, BUTLER objects to the expense of supporting them. The Government has given no decision, and it is thought will prescribe no rule, but still leave each Commander to judge the proper rule for his Department.

NOT KILLED.

Maj. PATTERSON, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Col. MCQUADE, of the Fourteenth New-York, and Col. VAN WYCK, reported killed, are, it is said by gentlemen who arrived to-day from James River, alive.

A HOT DAY AND NO WAR RUMORS.

This has been the hottest day of the season, thermometer over ninety. No war rumors have disturbed the town.

AMUSEMENTS.

This week witnesses the cutting down to something like reasonable midsummer proportions the rage for managerial speculation which, for a short time past, has overwhelmed New-York with an embarrassment of theatrical riches.

Prof. ANDERSON, no longer able to endure the sultry oppression of the weather, closes the Winter Garden, and makes arrangements to reinvigorate his laurels in a more congenial climate.

Miss MARY PROVOST, likewise succumbing to the thermometer, becomes seriously indisposed, and announces an interregnum in her sway over the fortunes of the Olympic.

The FLORENCES at WALLACK'S, and Miss Maggie MITCHELL at LAURA KEENE'S, however, hold on to the chance which this diminishment of competition affords them, and will no doubt find their perseverance turn to profitable account.

A new comedietta, called "Orange Blossoms," was produced by the FLORENCES on Tuesday, and ought to have been repeated every night since, for it is an amusing, neatly put together, sparkling little piece, and met with a remarkably favorable reception. The principal parts in it were played by Mr. FLORENCE, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. J. R. BARRETT, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mrs. MYRON and Miss VIOLA CROCKER, all of whom were so good as to make special commendation of any one of them invidious. To-night Mr. FLORENCE revives "Dombey and Son," himself essaying *Captain Cuttle*; Mrs. FLORENCE, *Susan Nipper*; Mr. BARRETT, *Toots*; Mr. MARTIN, *Bunsby*; Mrs. SKERRETT, *Edith*; Miss WELLS, *Mrs. Skewton*; and Miss CROCKER, *Florence Dombey*.

After a successful career of four weeks "Fanchon, the Cricket," is withdrawn from Laura Keene's, and Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL appears in two new pieces—"The Young Prince; or Frolics of a King's Son," and "Katy O'Sheal." The former is another translation of the piece once presented here by Miss KEENE under the name of "A Love of a Prince;" the latter is an Hibernian drama, wherein are songs and dances for Miss MITCHELL to bring down enthusiastic admiration from her audience with. Miss MITCHELL also warbles a bacchanalian lay in "The Young Prince," the chorus of which is expressive of a determination on the part of the jovial crew who sing it to "Wreathe the Bowl." Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT sustains Miss MITCHELL with his accustomed flow of spirits and versatile abilities as an actor; whilst Messrs. J. W. COLLIER, J. H. STODDART, Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN and Miss NELSON all have more or less to do.

At Niblo's, the administrative tact and meritorious performances, which have carried Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS through three months of uninterrupted triumph, still hold out to the public opportunities of entertainment that cannot be resisted. This evening the programme will be rendered more attractive than ever. LOUIS'S opera of "The Night Dancers," reduced to such musical dimensions as brings it within the range of a semi-operatic Company, is to be brought out with splendid new scenery and appointments, combined with all the fascinations of an unhackneyed, really piquant ballet. Miss RICHINGS, of course, is the *Giselle*, the music of which part is admirably suited to her voice and method; Mr. PETER RICHINGS has a suitable character in it; and ANNETTA GALLETTI leads a bevy of saltatory sylphs through the bewildering mazes of the dance. To console the crowds that so many things delightful to behold and hear are sure to bring together, it is but fair to once more call attention to the fact that Niblo's is in reality a "Garden;" that it has fountains, cool retreats, and every facility within its own precincts for the procuring of all manner of refreshments.

It is utterly impossible to say anything particularly novel about NIXON'S Cremorne Gardens. Everybody admits that it is the most enjoyable place in the City at which to spend either an afternoon or the hours between sundown and bedtime. What more can be said? The Gardens are lovely; the performances rather better than anything of the kind ever before attempted; the general direction of the place a compound of the most generous enterprise, the most refined, good taste, and the most untiring energy. Matinées, principally for the benefit of ladies and children, are given every day. This week the magnificent CUBAS introduces a new and particularly ravishing ballet of the Andalusian order. Day and evening, she and THELEUR and WIETHOFF achieve apparent terpsichorean impossibilities; charming CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH and Signor ARDAVANI give us music as good as we can hear at the Academy of Music; and Madame TOURNAIRE, with a chosen band of equestrians and acrobats, obliges us with the highest class of circus evolutions. The public cannot expect more than this; and the public proves it is satisfied with what is already provided by patronizing Mr. NIXON to more than the utmost extent of his most sanguine anticipations.

Mr. BARNUM announces the commencement of a regular Summer season, to-day, at the Museum. He drops the heavier school of dramatic performances in the lecture-room, and substitutes a lighter species of entertainment. He has for this purpose engaged the Holman National Troupe, who appear in songs and musical interludes, and also in the entire opera of "Cinderella." Notwithstanding the warmth of the weather, the American Lambert and the Beautiful Fat Girl remain on exhibition, and do not seem to have lost a pound of their immense proportions. But the most comfortable of Mr. BARNUM's curiosities must be the Learned Seal, who splashes about in a nice cold bath all the time.

Mr. HENRY WOOD, long known and justly popular as the manager of Wood's Ethiopian Minstrels, opens, for the first time, to-night, a new hall, which he has built and handsomely fitted up on the site occupied by Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. The place is thus officially described: "An entrance of 26 feet in width, after running back to a distance of 80 feet, suddenly expands into a magnificent hall, 100 feet square, with a ceiling 75 feet in height. This immense area contains a parquette and two tiers of boxes, and beside the perfect ventilation under the roof, it has on both sides immense windows reaching from pit to dome, by means of which the whole building, if necessary, may be flooded with a current of fresh air. Indeed, there is almost as much open space as there is solid wall to this portion of the building when the windows are all thrown open. This, all will admit, is a great improvement; but the hall has another peculiarity, which every frequenter of public amusements will hail with unqualified satisfaction. This peculiarity is, that there are no side boxes. The two tiers of boxes describe a half circle, and are so constructed that from any point in the auditorium, either below or above, a full and complete view of the stage may be obtained. Added to all this, the law of acoustics has been carefully considered in the construction of the building, and the conveyance of sound to any portion of the auditorium is perfect. The stage is large, roomy and well calculated for scenic effect, and the company engaged is superior to any other organization. The best known members of this company are Messrs. EPH HORN, C. FOX, GEO. WHITE, FRANK BROWER, [illegible], AMADEO, [illegible] and Master EUGENE.

Madame ERMENTINE DE VILLIERS' Concert at Dodworth's Hall, last Monday evening, was, perhaps, the best of the successful series she has lately given. It was attended by a large and fashionable audience, and every part of the programme was appreciated, as the excellence of those who performed in it deserved. Madame DE VILLIERS was assisted by Madame D'ANGRI and Signor SBRIGLIA, in vocal solos and duets, and by Messrs. BRANDT and DOHLER on the piano. Signor ABELLA acted as conductor. The reputation which Madame DE VILLIERS has acquired as a pianiste was fully sustained on this occasion. She played alone a fantasia by STRAKOSCH, a fantasia by [illegible], and GOTTSCHALK'S "Tournament Galop;" a grand trio with Messrs. BRANDT and DOHLER, and two duets with Mr. DOHLER. All of these were almost faultlessly executed, and were received with hearty applause. It is to be hoped that next season Madame DE VILLIERS will favor her numerous audiences with another series of these very interesting *soirées*.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

On the Track of Stonewall Jackson—A Reconnoissance to Luray—Its Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS IRA HARRIS GUARD, FIFTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, NEAR FRONT ROYAL, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

I returned to this point from a reconnoissance in force to Luray, at 1 A. M. of Tuesday last. The force was under command of Gen. CRAWFORD, Third Brigade, Gen. BANKS' *corps d'armée*, and consisted of Capt. HAMPTON'S Battery, four companies First Vermont Cavalry, the same of the First Michigan and of the First Maine; the Fifth Connecticut Infantry, Tenth Maine Infantry, and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. The object of the reconnoissance was to satisfy the General of the whereabouts of JACKSON'S force. The general opinion was that JACKSON was not at that time troubling himself with the new largely augmented force on this line, but that he was giving attention to the state of affairs at or near Richmond. The General, as I have said, desired to fully satisfy himself of the correctness of the general opinion—hence the reconnoissance. We commenced the march from this point (which is about three miles from Front Royal) at daybreak on Sunday morning, passed through Front Royal soon afterward and took the direct road for Luray, arriving at a nameless and uninhabited point, about seven miles from Luray, after nightfall, where we encamped for the night without having seen the shadow of the enemy in uniform. We should have made better time had it not been that it rained copiously all day, rendering the road very muddy and, of course, marching exceedingly difficult. I found it as difficult, probably, as any other man, in consequence of not being used to horseback riding and the peculiar effects of the limestone water, which is the only water to be had in this region. The next morning, at daybreak, the bugle was sounded to prepare for the march, and I found myself too weak to saddle my horse. By the kindness of the General, however, and the attendance of Dr. BURNETT, of the Fifth Connecticut and Dr. RODGERS, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, I was enabled to proceed in a carriage. When the force reached a point about three miles from Luray, the infantry was brought to a halt, and the cavalry, followed by a portion of HAMPTON'S Battery, under command of Col. TOMPKINS, of the First Vermont, sent forward to the town in search of an enemy. When the advance came within sight of the town, four companies of rebel cavalry were discovered within its limits, and a train was seen retiring rapidly. The cavalry was immediately ordered to the gallop march, and, as soon as within charging distance, to charge. The charge was led by Capt. PRESTON, of Company D, First Vermont Regiment, was spirited, and was returned with spirit. Again the rebels were charged, and again they returned it, doubtless more with the intention to delay our advance until their train should escape, than from any hope of finally driving back our superior force. On the next from ours, they skedaddled and were driven from the town. After further reconnoissance had been made, sufficient to satisfy the General that the force seen was the only force within miles, our men returned to the halted force, and soon afterward the column was on its return to the rear of Front Royal, where it arrived at the time named. The loss on our side was one killed and one so badly wounded that it is doubtful whether he will recover. We lost two men taken prisoners, and took two of theirs. The reconnoissance was considered entirely satisfactory.

From the various rumors (we cannot get the New-York papers) the excitement among the troops here, and at Middletown is very great. We have reports of the defeat of Gen. MCCLELLAN at Richmond, and later rumors of the capture of that interesting position by our forces—all of which have increased the expectancy and desire for the presence of the enemy somewhere in this vicinity. Should JACKSON'S forces or any other rebel General's forces make a descent upon us now, they will find a much more imposing force to attend to than they did when JACKSON'S force came down upon Gen. BANKS before. Our troops are enjoying excellent health and anxious for a fight. I think you will hear of important movements here in a very few days, probably before you receive this. The strength of our forces combined is sufficient to important duties, and from present movements, I judge that it is anticipated its strength and activity will soon be required. The Fifth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guard) Col. O. DE FOREST, has been very much depleted by losses in various actions, and an effort is to be made to fill it up to the standard. The reputation this regiment has earned, for efficiency and gallantry, will, of course, be sufficient to insure the accomplishment of so desirable a result as the present effort. Among the officers detailed for the service in New-York is Capt. J. C. FOSTER, who was so prominent in the rescue of the immense baggage train at Strasburg during the retreat, in the teeth of Gen. JACKSON'S advancing army in front, and ASHBY'S Cavalry in the rear. Among the others are Capt. CREAMER and Lieut. RYDER—both efficient men.

J. A.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Joe Morris and His Doings—The Sect to be Suppressed—Emigrants from the East—The Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, *Thursday, June 12, 1862.*

We are still likely to have interesting times in this Valley, on account of the temporal transgressions caused by the spiritual accession of JOE MORRIS and his tribe. He doubtless feels high and lifted up, for it is stated that there have been recently some very grand doings in his village—imposing ceremonies, magnificent pageantry, and all that. For be it known that the prophet JOSEPH MORRIS has been anointed, consecrated, and crowned King of something or somebody, with plaudits and rejoicings of no common order among a number of the sons and daughters of Adam out here. So you see there was a meaning in JOE declaring that he and his adherents did not consider themselves subject to any authority represented by United States Chief Justice KINNEY.

The Judge, however, notwithstanding JOE'S great importance, was considerably irritated over the matter, and talked much about magnifying the law. Neighbors, but not disciples, of MORRIS, kept continually importuning the Judge about MORRIS' people taking down fences, and turning cattle into growing grain, and sundry little accidents of that stamp, until the Judge, resolved to act energetically, and as trespass, contempt of court, &c., furnished fresh occasion for legal documents, such were forthcoming, with a requisition on the Governor for a posse to enforce respect to the documents. Accordingly, the Governor has ordered out three or four hundred militia, a small portion of it cavalry. This morning, near that number marched out of this city, with two little field pieces, under Col. R. T. BURTON. But to make the thing sure, it is probable that reinforcements will be mustered in the settlements north, so as to render available a larger force, if necessary, the object evidently being to offer such a strong appearance as shall render resistance useless. The headquarters of the sect will be reached to-night or in the morning, and it is to be hoped that the devotees will listen to the arguments presented, and avoid all unnecessary effusion of blood.

It is currently reported about town that MORRIS is well supplied with small arms, and is not entirely destitute of artillery, as he has for some time been preparing for such an emergency. A kind of common stock prevails among his disciples, which makes it a tolerably good place for the poor. They put in no grain, as this city, according to MORRIS, is shortly to fall into the hands of his faithful.

The practice of artillery, the drilling of small arms, the marching of troops to and fro, and the eager waiting for news, produces a state of things here somewhat in keeping with that in every city and town in the States east of us. It may be that we shall be treated to scenes of carnage, for it is hard to tell what people may do when fighting in the name of their religion. There are some who expect nothing less than a fight, but the more general anticipation is to the contrary. It is commonly understood that MORRIS has instructed his followers to fight if anywhere near equal numbers come up, but if the enemy be evidently overpowering, then the Lord is to be invoked to scatter the persecutors, and a glorious triumph is to be the result. The latter plan is certainly the safest to pursue, and betrays a ground for hope that JOE will be "sensible to the last," and not lead his people in armed array against the law of the land. May be he will "flee to the mountains," and thus lead the authorities a wild-goose chase.

Though the mail comes on so slowly, emigrants from the States are passing through our city on their way to California. Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], with a company of about thirty, passed through on Tuesday, and another is now in the city. The first company left Omaha, N. T., about the [illegible] April, and let it be noted that this was a week or two after the total stoppage of the overland mail, and the mail is not here yet!

Superintendent DOTY has returned from a visit to the Indians westward. He has left his Secretary, Mr. AMOS REED, at Deep Creek and Ruby Valley, that he may learn more of the Indians, and promote their interest and that of the Government. Mr. DOTY reports the Indians in that section as anxious to learn the arts of peace. The Superintendent has recently furnished the red men of Millard County with sundry plows and other agricultural implements, besides otherwise looking after their welfare.

The silkworms are now busy spinning their little yellow cocoons in various parts of the Territory, and the nursery-men are raising the price of mulberry trees, and propagating them extensively.

Dr. Thompson on Emancipation.

At the Tabernacle, last evening, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON delivered a sermon in favor of Emancipation. The passages of Scripture upon which the discourse was founded are the 22d chapter of Exodus, the 21st verse: "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him: for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt;"—and Jeremiah, the 21st chapter and 12th verse: "O, house of David, thus saith the Lord: Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings." The graphic account which Mr. THOMPSON gave of his recent visit to the Shenandoah Valley, cannot be reproduced save by himself. It is gratifying to learn from so high a source of the enthusiasm of our troops in the cause in which they are enlisted, and that frightful wounds, and even the near approach of death, cannot stem the ardor of the brave fellows. "And when such men suffer, shall I be silent?" asked the minister of his hearers. Mr. THOMPSON spoke with fervor, and did not forget to pay his respects to the meeting held last week at the Cooper Institute. He was glad to know that Mr. COOPER had not countenanced it, and hoped that he would fumigate his basement. We can deal with traitors in Virginia, said he, but not with those in our midst. A graceful tribute was paid to the energy and wisdom of President LINCOLN, and the sermon closed with a glowing picture of the happiness and prosperity which awaits our country when the war shall have annihilated Slavery.

A collection was taken for the benefit of wounded soldiers. In conclusion, "God Bless Our Native Land" was sung by the choir and congregation.

Fires.

WINONA, Minn., Saturday, July 5.

A fire this morning destroyed four blocks of buildings. The loss is estimated at half a million, and about one hundred thousand dollars covered by insurance. Among the heaviest losses are R. D. Cone, hardware; V. Simpson, Chas. Benson, druggists; Jackson Brothers, Ely Buildings, Drew & Bros., W. G. McCutcheon, Levi Bros., Fox & Woort, B. L. Fahnestock, Yale & Co., S. C. White, J. Curtis, S. Friend, Exchange Hotel, and the *Daily Republican* office. The fire is supposed to have originated from a smouldering sky-rocket.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 5.

The alcohol works of J. H. LOWE were burned yesterday. Loss $8,000; insured. During the afternoon the buildings from No. 220 North Clark to No. 236 were also burned. Loss $7,000; partially insured. About the same time a fire broke out on the corner of Ontario and North Wells streets, destroying that and the adjoining building. Loss $6,000; insured.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Tax Bill.
NOW READY
In a pamphlet of 93 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the Bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it. The Bill taxes almost every article in use, and every person is interested to know the amount.
Price 6 cents, postpaid; $4 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 789 New-York Post-office.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 5, suddenly, ELIZA, wife of Mr. John Adams, in the 37th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Clermont-av., near De Kalb, Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLOYD.—At her residence, No. 124 West 12th-st., AUGUSTA E. A. VAN HORNE, relict of the late Samuel Floyd, M. D.

Her relatives and friends and the friends of her sons, D. Van Horne and Benjamin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, on Monday, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

HASSAL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 6, JOHN S. HASSAL, aged 71.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 37 Debevoise-st., at 3 o'clock this day.

STORRS.—On Sunday, July 6, EDWIN RUTHVEN, infant of Wm. H. and Amelia Storrs.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Hudson City, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SIMPSON.—In the City of Baltimore, on Friday, June 27, HARRIET ST. JOHN SIMPSON, wife of Surgeon Josiah Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Middle Department.

SEAMAN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, July 5, AMELIA S., widow of the late Dr. E. W. Seaman, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner Bowne-av. and Amity-st., Flushing, L. I., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 1 o'clock, connecting with the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday, July 5, after a short illness, EDWIN B., eldest son of Thomas B. and Mary H. Taylor, aged 7 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 638 4th-st., this day, (Monday,) July 7, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

WELSH.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, July 5, CATHARINE EMMA, youngest daughter of the late Walter and Mary Welsh, aged 16 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers Horatio O. and Henry Welsh, and those of her uncle Horatio Colter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, July 7, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WAITE.—At White Bear Lake, Minn., on Sunday, June 29, Ralph Hunt, aged 3 months and 19 days, son of Albert S. and Mary H. Waite, of New-York.

A MEETING OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, held July 4, at the City Hall, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the same: President, Hamilton Fish; Vice-President, William S. Popham; Secretary, Marinus Willett; Treasurer, Henry H. Ward; Assistant Treasurer, John Torrey; Chaplain, Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D.; Standing Committee—Abraham A. Lansing, Pierre Van Cortlandt, William Stuart, Dr. S. C. Ellis, Earl Bourke, Wickham Hoffman, W. Irving Graham, Frederic De Peyster. Delegates to the General Society—Henry H. Ward, William S. Popham, Dr. John Torrey.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 323.—July 5, 1862.
71, 54, 29, 15, 19, 30, 41, 59, 23, 48, 33, 35, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 324.—July 5, 1862.
61, 43, 4, 44, 46, 30, 56, 73, 55, 38, 41, 6.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 325.—July 5, 1862.
59, 1, 22, 46, 46, 15, 11, 69, 37, 24, 53, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 326.—July 5, 1862.
68, 16, 66, 7, 76, 57, 9, 14, 20, 46, 12, 28, 6, 34.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 303.—July 5, 1862.
45, 37, 61, 41, 56, 53, 26, 48, 14, 33, 76, 72.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 304.—July 5, 1862.
66, 27, 6, 71, 55, 50, 18, 16, 69, 34, 17, 52, 5, 22.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.
FOR AN INTERESTING PAPER
ON
THIS SUBJECT
BY
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
SEE
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
READY TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 12 O'CLOCK.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Wholesale Agent.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PURE BLOOD. Sickness cometh of impurity of the blood. BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, and thus restore health. Their occasional use gives the clear complexion, the blooming countenance and the elastic step.
Whether the bowels be confined or relaxed, they are equally useful, surely restoring that important organ to health.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST.
Sold also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.
BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.
See the small red lettering, "BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS," is on the band around the directions which inclose the box.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F.Y.S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS. BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS meet with much favor. They are used and indorsed by the first hotels in the States and in Canadas. The proprietors have many certificates of their purity and quality from those best qualified to judge.

AUCTION SALE
OF
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 30 Chambers-st.
Public sale of prize property by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th day of July, at 10½ A. M., at "Wheeler's Stores," Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
The cargo of the prize bark *Hiawatha*, consisting of a large and valuable cargo of Virginia Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco.
Catalogues to be had at the office of the Auctioneer.
EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.

THE TREASURER OF THE SURGICAL Infirmary, Park Barracks, has received the following donations of money, and appeals for further contributions, as the Treasury is exhausted. Thousands of sick and wounded soldiers have received the service of the surgeons gratuitously rendered, and the most liberal aid from the City and State. Certain expenses must be paid from the cash donations of the public. Mrs. Schuchardt, $25; Misses Campbell, $40; Mrs. P. Ballard, $10; J. Butler Wright, $50; Caroline C. Woolsey, $25; St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., by Rev. Theodore Irving, $38; Trinity Chapel, Castleton, S. I., by Rev. Theodore Irving, $14; D. A. Cushman, $25; Mrs. L. Woodward Haven, $50; J. Hareen, $100.

Contributions are solicited, and may be paid to the Treasurer, Dr. JACOB HARSEN, No. 73 8th-st., or any member of the Committee:

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., No. 63 East 31st-st.
ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D., No. 6 Lafayette-place.
GURDON BUCK, M. D., No. 121 10th-st.
R. S. SATTERLEE, M. D., U. S. A., No. 110 Grand-st.
JOHN O. STONE, M. D., No. 27 West 23d-st.
ALFRED C. POST, M. D., No. 11 West 17th-st.
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., No. 2 Irving-place.
WM. DETMOLD, M. D., No. 104 9th-st.
THOS. M. MARKOE, M. D., No. 4 East 17th-st.
JACOB HARSEN, M. D., No. 73 8th-st.
JOHN G. ADAMS, M. D., Fifth-avenue Hotel.
LEWIS SAYRE, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., No. 40 Amity-st.
HUTCHINSON, M. D., Brooklyn City Hospital.
T. C. FINNELL, M. D., No. 132 West Houston-st.
HENRY D. SANDS, M. D., No. 64 East 12th-st.
CHAS. E. BRIDDON, M. D., No. 99 Franklin-st.
Executive Committee.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS At Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington, and other places occupied by Union troops, should be sent at half rates by HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
READY ON SATURDAY,
VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL,
SECOND PARTS LES MISERABLES,
COSETTE.
FIFTH THOUSAND NOW READY,
HANS OF ICELAND,
BY
VICTOR HUGO.
Acknowledged by the Press throughout the country the most interesting and thrilling novel ever written.
1 Vol. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
The trade will please forward their orders at once.
JOHN BRADBURN, Publisher,
Successor to M. Doolady,
No. 49 Walker-st.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.
GET THE BEST! CITIZEN'S EDITION.
LARGE TYPE. 120 PP. 18 MO. COMPLETE.
Price ten cents. For sale by all news dealers. Agents wanted.
BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
No. 141 William-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
GUNNERY INSTRUCTIONS.
Simplified for the use of the Volunteer Officers of the United States Navy, with hints to Executive and other officers, by Lieut. EDWARD BARRETT, U. S. N., Instructor in Gunnery, Brooklyn Navy-yard. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 25.
A SYSTEM OF TARGET PRACTICE.
For the use of troops when armed with the musket, rifle-musket, rifle, or carbine. Prepared principally from the French, by Capt. HENRY HETH, 10th Regiment United States Infantry.
Published by order of the War Department.
1 vol., 18mo, cloth, plates, 50 cents.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 400 pages, illustrated and neatly-bound, expressly written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS—ELEGANTLY illustrated and fully described in MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

MILITARY.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General, F. B. SPINOLA.
Colonel, [illegible]
This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.
Capt. John H. Doyle is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard.
Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the rebellion. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance.
Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 145 [illegible]-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.
JOHN H. DOYLE, Captain Company E.
Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 429 Broadway, New-York City, or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.
Pay commences from date of enlistment.

300,000 MEN WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY'S defence. Thurlow Weed Guard, Empire Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Spinola. Headquarters, No. 63 White-st., near Broadway. All competent officers that have seen service, that are now raising companies either in the City or State, and who are desirous of joining this regiment, can, by making early application at these headquarters, receive money and every other facility for immediately completing their commands, and have their men sent at once into camp. And all gentlemen who desire to enlist in the cause of our country in this hour of her peril, by applying as above, can receive every possible advantage in money, and otherwise, for the purpose of recruiting.
W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.
By special order of Brig.-Gen. F. B. Spinola.

NOTICE.—ALL CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS OF the army before Richmond, able to do duty, now in this City or in its vicinity, will immediately report to me, at Fort Hamilton, preparatory to being sent to their regiments.
HARVEY BROWN, Bt. Brig.-Gen. Com'g.
HEADQUARTERS, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c.,
ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.
The remedial properties of this article have now been tested by the public for over thirty years, with a result which enables the proprietor to offer the most convincing proofs (certificates of cures effected) of its ability to remove all diseases for which it is recommended. It is quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes; it is in all respects what it claims to be—a "Standard Household Remedy," which every family should be supplied with.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.
It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, etc., often produce them serious diseases, travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.
ASIATIC CHOLERA.
The prompt use of the Carminative Balsam will always remove the diarrhœa and cramps which accompany the attacks of cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.
CHOLERA INFANTUM, OR SUMMER COMPLAINT is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the abdomen, allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones when used according to directions.
CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, WATERBRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WANT OF APPETITE, WIND IN THE BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, and all BOWEL AFFECTIONS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, are removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public. Sold by
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.
And by druggists generally.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 30 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 5, 1861.
Dr. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.
TONAWANDA, Penn., Aug. 6, 1858.
Dr. S. I. TOBIAS, NEW-YORK—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal.
WM. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.
Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF MANTILLAS AND SACKS.
FINE SILK SACKS, at $5.
CLOTH SACKS at $3.
BEREGE MANTILLAS at $2 50.
FINE LACE POINTS from $6 to $25.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 301 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY.
Store closed in order to mark down the prices and arrange the stock.
OPEN WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.
$20,000 WORTH OF STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
MUST BE SOLD.
Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
Straw Bonnets, 15c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c., 62c., 75c., 88c.
NEAPOLITANS, TUSCANS, DUNSTABLES,
PEARLS.
SPLIT STRAWS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
3,000 Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c., 38c.
Misses' fine trimmed Bloomers, 25c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
Boys' Straw Hats, 3c., 6c., 12c.
EVERY KIND OF STRAW GOODS TO BE SOLD.
Trimming Ribbons 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
RIBBONS FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS HALF PRICE.
MUST BE SOLD.
Lot Lining Silks, 12c., 18c., per yard.
ALL THE MILLINERY STOCK CLEARING OUT.
ALL THE WHOLESALE STOCK
UP STAIRS TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL.
20,000 Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
10,000 cheapest Collars ever seen, 10c. to 31c.
1,000 Setts, auction lot, 12c. to 25c.
2,000 Veils, all to be sold, 12c. to 50c.
Lot fine French Bands, 6c., 10c., 12c.
ALL THE FINE BANDS CLOSING OUT.
10 A. M. WEDNESDAY
SALE COMMENCES.
Closing out Laces and Edgings, 1 cent.
Closing out Silk Illusions, 6 cents.
Closing out Infants' Waists.
Closing Ladies' Muslin Capes, 6 cents; worth 25 cents.
500 LOTS OF NEEDLE-WORK AND LACE GOODS
OF EVERY KIND CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
MUST BE SOLD CLEARING SALE TWENTY DAYS.
Pusher Lace Shawls worth $10 for $2 50.
Pusher Lace Mantillas worth $12 for $4 00.
Splendid Lined Parasols, $1 25.
SUN UMBRELLAS CLOSING.
20,000 Gents' Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 25 cents.
10,000 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 4 cents to 18 cents.
Rich Thread Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Rich Mantilla Laces, 6 cents to 25 cents.
1,000 Gents' fine Shirt Bosoms, 5 cents to 25 cents.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
20,000 Paris Mitts, auction lot, 3 cents a pair.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 18 cents to 25 cents.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 31 cents to 38 cents.
Splendid lot of Gloves worth 50 cents for 12 cents.
Extra lot of Gloves closing at 6c., 8c., and 10c.
Gents' and Ladies' Silk Gloves, 18 cents.
Best Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 35 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS.
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION, CONTAINED IN THE TWO BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Large lot of fancy fans, 3c.
Spool cotton—3 spools for 1c.
Lot worsted skirt braids, 2c.
Best French working cotton, 1c.
Best pins and needles, 3c. paper.
Closing lot of Lubin's extracts, 20c.
Closing lot of portmonnaies and bags, 6c., 12c.
Splendid Boning belt ribbons, worth 31c., at 6c.
Lot of ruffling, closing 25c. and 31c. per piece.
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.
TO BE SOLD
IN THIS CLEARING SALE.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY
MORNING, 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-sts.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES,
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$50,000 WORTH RICH SILKS.
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$25,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
We, therefore, offer the following inducements:
300,000 yards of CHOICE GOODS for TRAVELING DRESSES, at 6¼ cents per yard.
3,000 yards LAVELLAS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
7,000 yards BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
5,000 yards BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 9c. per yard.
4,000 yards ENGLISH BROCHE GRENADINE, at 12½ cents per yard.
3,000 yards WHITE and BLACK MOZAMBIQUE (most choice goods in town.)
6,000 yards BLACK GROS DE RHINE, (very high lustre,) from 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards RICH DRESS SILKS, (new styles,) from 50 cents to $1. (Special Bargain.)
6,000 yards PARIS FOULARDS, from 14 cents up.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth,) from $3 to $8.
500 Dozen ENGLISH HOSIERY, from 10 cts. to 15 cts.
150 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 6¼ cents a piece.
200 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (very fine) at 12½ cents a piece.
50 Dozen HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 25 cents a piece.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
Containing
20,000 yards BLEACHED COTTONS, of the best make.
20,000 yards UNBLEACHED COTTONS.
10,000 yards FINE LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
500 dozen FINE LINEN NAPKINS.
TOWELING, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY.
MARSEILLES QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES, TABLE-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in silk, lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs.
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door North of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 6th-av.,
Successor to the late firm of
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
Continues to offer his entire stock of LACES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERY, WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES, at greatly reduced prices.
Also,
His immense stock of HOSIERY and GLOVES, embracing every variety for ladies, misses, men and boys in Hose, Half-Hose, Merino and Gauze Merino, Under-Vests and Drawers, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Union Gloves.
The stock then only to be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at prices that will be sure to please.
Ladies' and Misses Black Lace Mits selling at one-half the cost of importation.
An early call solicited.
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 6th-av.

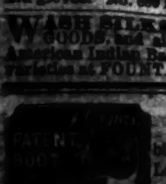
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will commence to offer at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
the balance of their rich stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
Laces and Embroideries,
DOMESTIC AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Carpets, Curtains, &c., &c.,
Prior to closing their half-yearly inventory.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, all seasonable colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN [illegible] Silk at 25c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose and Half-Hose, Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 296 and 282 Broadway, near 12th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and Kid gloves. No. 680 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.


PLUMER'S PATENTS.
Information in relation thereto may be obtained of the "Plumer Patent Last Boot and Shoe Company."
CHANDLER SPRAGUE, Agent,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the Times Saturday, July 12. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last employers', No. 340 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing or plain sewing; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the kitchen. Apply at No. 240 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room. City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she understands baking and pastry of all kinds; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 87 West 22d-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a young woman, who thoroughly understands the cooking of meats, soups, game and pastries; will assist in washing; no objections to the country; best City reference at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two competent young women wish situations together, one as cook and to assist in washing; and the other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork or waiting. They are obliging, and have good reference. Call at No. 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of references. Call at No. 23 West 29th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a smart, trusty, servant girl, to do cooking or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; a desirable and respectable servant, economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted by a very experienced and highly recommended girl to do the housework of a genteel family; is in every respect an efficient and desirable domestic; no objection to go on the Avenues; refers to the last lady she lived with. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—AN ENGLISH GIRL wishes a situation as laundress, or is willing to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 73 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by hand if required; is handy and obliging in sickness; can do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a steady, respectable Protestant woman; is accustomed to children, and is competent to take care of an infant, and is patient and kind to them, and is disposed to discharge her duty faithfully in every respect; is willing and capable of making herself generally useful; good City reference given. Apply at No. 47 3d-av., near 10th-st., on Monday.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN, OF MANY years' experience, wishes a situation as competent seamstress, dressmaker and fine sewer; has been on the continent several times. Address M. O., Box No. 180 Times Office.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Scotch woman, to do washing and ironing, or to do sewing in a small family, either by the day or month; would prefer a good, steady home; has the best references. Call at No. 412 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., up stairs, front room.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION in a fancy confectioner's or millinery store; has been employed in a fancy-store recently; is a neat sewer, honest and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 169 Broadway, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH woman, accustomed to the sea, to travel with a family to California or England, or as stewardess; has first-class City references. Call on MARY COLLINS, at Mrs. Laughlin's, corner 3d-av. and 37th-st., up stairs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 140 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also, men servants.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 30 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, as coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver; has lived in his last place three years and five months, and four years and nine months in his previous place; good City reference will be given. Call at, or address T. F. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a man as coachman or light porter; understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Address J. L., Box No. 140 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 190 Times Office, or three days.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, a situation as farmer or gardener, in the country; has the best of reference; is honest and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 174 3d-st., between Avs. A and B.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable middle-aged man as groom or coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity. Apply to his last employer, No. 6 East 22d-st., or No. 54 William-st., Room No. 18.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man; understands his business perfectly; is a Protestant; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to any part of the country. Apply for two days at Mr. Rodgers' bookstore, No. 64 East 12th-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 18, A SITUATION in a wholesale grocery, hardware, shipping-office, or any business where he can make himself useful; is active, intelligent, writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; salary no object. Address HENRY, Box No. 153 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; a young man 18 to 20 years of age; one having had experience in the packing and shipping department preferred. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SALESmen in a wholesale jobbing hat, cap and fur house. Address, giving name and location of trade, Box No. 3,694 New-York Post-office.

TO COACHSMITHS.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate smith on carriage work at No. 32 East 14th-st., in the pleasantest shop in the City. A steady job to a suitable man. E. M. STRATTON & SON.

WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT, several capable, experienced men, as ushers and salesmen. A. T. STEWART & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 149 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.
Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.
Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 12, 1862.

SURF AND RIVER BATHING.
THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY,
Is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Terms moderate. Take steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., and procure ticket on board for Highland Station or Middleton Station, where passengers will find a half hour's pleasant drive to the Highlands, and return morning and afternoon.
JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 55 miles from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.
Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.
Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer boarding place, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the
SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.
Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.
E. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW HOUSE AT Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad, is now open, and those wishing a pleasant home in the country during the Summer can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates by applying personally on the premises, or addressing F. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. For particulars, apply to D. COLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, or BAKER & VAIL, No. 208 Washington-st.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suites of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30, 11:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 6 o'clock. From Dey-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 55 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, less than an hour from the City, 34 by 34 feet, with furnace, gas, water closet, bath, wash-troughs, and hot and cold water; also a good stable and plenty of trees; very desirable neighborhood, genteel, and situation remarkably healthy. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. S. COSTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY, CITY AND SEA SIDE combined—Two charming properties on 129th-st., near Port Morris, 30 minutes' ride from Central Park, eligible for Summer or Winter residence. One villa 16 rooms, one cottage 8 rooms; little cash required; neighborhood respectable and healthy. Full particulars in print at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, IN TOWN of Yonkers, three-quarters of a mile west of West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road; two-story house, 12 rooms, barn, &c., all nearly new; plenty of fruit, fine well and spring, from 2 to 30 acres of good land; fine healthy location and good neighbors. Terms to suit.
F. B. AMORY, No. 105 Water-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE OWNER OF A VERY pretty cottage, with nearly an acre of land handsomely laid out, situated about one mile from the North Orange Dépôt, would like to exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn; vicinity of Clinton or Washington avs. preferred. Address W., No. 193 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 96 Market-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 3 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer Jesse Hoyt leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FOR A FAMIly of six ladies and one gentleman, in a first-class farm-house or country hotel. A mountainous region preferred, and in Massachusetts, Vermont, or New-York. With full particulars, address W. H., No. 7 West 34th-st., New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GOOD BOARD AND fine airy rooms, neatly furnished; plenty of fresh vegetables from a fine garden on the premises; grounds shady; abundance of fruit, and every home comfort; house only five minutes from dépôt. Accommodation for horse and wagon. Address BOARDING, Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with four children and servant, desire to find in some healthy and pleasant place in the country a home for the Summer. Address BLEECKER, New-York, giving full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a beautiful cottage at Nyack, on the Hudson. Only five boarders received; no children. Call at No. 21 Maiden-lane, back office, first floor, between 3 and 4 P. M., on July 3, 5 and 8; or address COTTAGE, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus.

BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE WANTED for a lady, six young children and two servants, for about two months, within one hour of the City, by boat or railroad. Address, stating location and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 168 Times Office.

GOOD BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED NEAR Bath, L. I., seven miles from Fulton Ferry, from $3 to $5 per week. Good boating, fishing, bathing, &c. Address a note to E. SYMS, Gravesend, L. I., or at No. 41 Grove-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, TWO CHILdren and nurse, at a farm-house within 25 miles of the City. Address immediately, with full particulars, G. L. N., Box No. 4,883, New-York Post-office.

YONKERS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION can be obtained by applying at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN rosewood cases, iron frames, and overstrung, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185, and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $250, $275 and $300; new 6¾-octave, $140; do. 6½-octave, $145. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, and $125. New MELODEONS at extremely low prices. 100 new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons TO LET, at $2 and upward per month; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Foreign sheet MUSIC at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 238 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The favorite steamboat JESSE HOYT, Capt. Guss. Pots, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:
Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. — Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. — Sands Point, 7:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. — Great Neck, 7:50 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER GROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—20th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7½ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¾ A. M.; E. R.—10th-st., 7:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The Nausheon leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12½ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 1 and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1¼ and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NIAGARA WILL leave James-slip, (Pier No. 33 East River,) probably on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next at 5 o'clock, on her first trip to Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and will make regular trips thereafter. For particulars apply to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 166 Fulton-st.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. P. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $40 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 Times Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; no extras—a generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $900 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN THE first-class brown-stone house No. 40 Concord-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements; 5 to 10 minutes' from the ferries. Rooms single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6½. Call as above.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND ATtic dwelling, No. 131 Madison-st., in first-rate order, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; rent for the present year was $600; can be rented from now till May next at a bargain. Inquire on the premises. It can also be leased from May next.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 30 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-ROchelle, six minutes of the dépôt, pleasantly situated, healthy and well shaded. Contains 15 rooms. Rent to 1st October, $250. Inquire of A. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 63 Broadway, or on the premises, nearly opposite the new Presbyterian Church.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.
We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.
WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 217 2d-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2,000.—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York, the following named Bonds and Securities:
Twenty bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company seven per cent. mortgage bonds, (secured by land,) each $1,000, Nos. 1642 to 1661 inclusive, with their coupon bonds. All dated April 1, 1856.
Also, the following bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, viz.:
Sixteen (16) sinking fund bonds, (some registered) numbered as follows:
Nos. 809, 810, 828, 1160, 1168, 1170, 1171, 1691, each $1,000
No. 609 500
Nos. 357, 476, 480, 295, each 200
Nos. 148, 151, 47, each 100
Also, seven (7) funded interest coupon bonds,
Nos. 1366, 1367, each $1,000
No. 757 500
Nos. 466, 464, each 200
Nos. 72, 73, each 100
Also, twenty-six (26) first mortgage bonds,
Nos. 3272, 4269, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4739, 4740, 5316, 5942, each $1,000
No. 2985 500
Nos. 1778, 1779, 1874, each 100
Also, three (3) second mortgage bonds,
Nos. 1365, 1620, 1621, each $1,000
Also, one (1) United States six per cent. bond, payable in 1867, numbered 9392 .... $1,000
Also, bond and mortgage of Orieff M. Dorman, late of Chicago, to M. S. Gould, $6,000.
Also, other securities, and about five hundred dollars in Treasury demand notes, bank bills and gold. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the bonds.
The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. FISHER HOWE, Treasurer.
New-York, April 21, 1862.

$50 REWARD—LOST.—STRAYED FROM Pier No. 3 North River, a black and white bloodhound, large size, and goes by the name of Prince. The above reward will be given by returning him to the baggage-master of the steamboat Metropolis, Pier No. 3 North River.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, GOING THROUGH WEST 24th-st., 7th-av., 23d-st., 6th-av. to 32d-st., thence by stage to Bloomingdale—a parcel containing an infant's blanket, partly embroidered, and a gold thimble. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same at No. 146 West 24th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 Times Office, New-York City.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 389 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. — CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. — ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. — EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. — CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. — NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander.
FROM LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown. TUESDAY, July 1. SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK. SATURDAY, July 26. TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
FIRST CABIN.
From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.
SECOND CABIN.
State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.
THIRD CABIN.
Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.
STEERAGE.
With superior accommodations, $30.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAMER MATANZAS,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
Will leave from Pier No. 4 North River, on SUNDAY, 6th of July. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE COIGOURIA & CO., No. 12 New-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $150
Third-class 60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, July 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin .... $75 — Steerage $30
First cabin to London .... $80 — Steerage to London $33
First cabin to Paris .... $85 — Steerage to Paris $38
First cabin to Hamburg .... $85 — Steerage to Hamburg $35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
THROUGH 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M. 1 P. M.	6 A. M. 1 P. M.
7 A. M. 4 P. M.	7 A. M. 4 P. M.
8 A. M. 5 P. M.	8 A. M. 5 P. M.
9 A. M. 6 P. M.	9 A. M. 6 P. M.
10½ A. M. 7 P. M.	10 A. M. 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTSFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 8 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 3, 1862.
THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INformed that the cars of this Company are now running to Coney Island from Fulton and Catharine Ferries.
JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:20 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, for any department of instruction, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.
References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Prest. Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. F. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eaglewood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools furnished with superior teachers, and parents with school circulars, gratuitously. Competent teachers of music, ornamentals, of military tactics, classics and mathematics wanted. Apply personally. References: Rev. J. H. Brakley, Bordentown Col.; Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Chicago; Messrs. Appleton & Co., Barnes & Burr, Harper Bros., Prof. Calkins, Boyd & Northend.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 469 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF [illegible] SALE, directed to me by the [illegible] District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M., from [illegible] Wharf, [illegible], Brooklyn, the cargo of the bark [illegible], consisting of
132 bales cotton from the prize schooner W. C. Bee.
72 bales cotton from the prize schooner Newcastle.
1,132 bales cotton from the prize steamer [illegible].
5 round bales cotton from prize steamer [illegible].
41 bbls. rosin from prize steamer [illegible].
Terms of sale: United States Treasury drafts, or such funds as will be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States on deposit. Samples to be seen at the office of H. Bonner, No. 113 Wall-st., on after and July 5, inst.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.
On WEDNESDAY, July 9,
At 12½ o'clock, P. M.,
At Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER EXECUTORS OF SILAS HOLMES.
400 shares Screw Dock Company, $50 each.
100 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., $100 each.
Particulars at No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.—By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 8, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent:
PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, beans, dried apples, butter, molasses, meal, &c. Also, 25,052 pounds good cheese, abstracted from Navy rations.
CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, trousers, overshirts, undershirts, sheetings, frocks, shoes, socks, flannel, canvas, duck, mattresses, &c.
SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, ribbons, buttons, shaving brushes, soap, scrub brushes, mustard, jackknives, razors, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, lounges, suites in reps, mahogany wardrobes, black walnut bookcases, mahogany work tables, black walnut corner etageres, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, rosewood marble top centre tables, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crib mattresses, mahogany washstands, rosewood marble top bedstand, mahogany desk, silver-plated castor, fruit stand, oak dining-room suite in hair cloth, kitchen furniture, &c.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary losses stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON's great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $2. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 38 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Leight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $5 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. E. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical applications, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES"

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE-TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invite proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the undercited and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two. (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 18th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until MONDAY, July 7, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 2," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 28th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1862.

CHARLES MORAN, A. ISELIN, WM. HOGE, SEPTIMUS CROOKE, MATHEW PECK, EZRA C. READ.	Trustees and Attorneys.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, J. B. GIRAUD FOSTER, L. HILLEGER.	Committee of 28th May, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. E. GRIFFITH,	CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,	GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 8th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.

G. W. CASS, President.

PICKAWAY COUNTY BONDS.—SIX months interest on the past-due Bonds of Pickaway County, Ohio, will be paid by the Agent, at the Park Bank, from the 5th to 10th of July, upon presentation. All Bonds not presented within this time must be presented at the office of the Treasurer of Pickaway County for payment of interest.

M. BROWN,
Agent of Pickaway County, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year 1860, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.

A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 28 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 28 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS.

Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Bonds issued to the City of Milwaukee, bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$597,961 65
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		8,208 77
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$39,651	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		95,555 36
7. Specie		38,270 45
8. Cash Items, viz		60,000 30
9. Stocks, par value, $124,000; Promissory notes, $—		124,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		3,140 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	$—	
13. Loss and Expense Account		4,500 00
Total		$736,521 00

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$300,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$111,400	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$111,400	
Less Notes on hand	3,502	107,898 00
3. Profits		26,091 15
4. Due to Banks		6 48
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		17,224 30
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		287,808 90
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		
Dividends		772 76
Total		$736,521 95

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHAS. JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of July, 1862.

JOHN VAN ORDEN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 28th of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$6,773,374 10
Loans to Directors	$146,050	
Real Estate		400,000 00
U. S. and N. Y. State Stocks and Interest		1,780,475 96
Expense Account		24,854 73
Overdrafts		386 39
Specie		1,309,918 71
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1,283,267 23
Due from Banks		30,629 74
Total		$8,942,105 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		260,706 77
Registered Bank Notes	$420,035	
Registered Bank Notes on hand	109,474	310,561 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank of New-York		75,743 00
Due Depositors on demand		4,393,180 80
Due to Banks		902,912 29
Total		$8,942,105 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business, on the morning of the 28th day of June, 1862, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said bank is an Associate Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1862, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 3d day of July, 1862, before me.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—On Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$3,020,961 75
2. Overdrafts		1,237 80
3. Due from Banks		132,916 27
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$21,500	
5. Due from Brokers	$6,000	
6. Real Estate		200,000 00
7. Specie		353,324 60
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other Banks taken on deposit		505,322 14
9. Stocks, $235,000. Promissory Notes $—		235,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		6,493 37
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		10,319 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	$—	
13. Loss and Expense Account		11,130 19
Total		$4,676,503 60

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$318,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand		318,000 00
3. Profits		350,763 89
4. Due to Banks		497,618 00
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		2,318,445 71
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		
Dividends unpaid		1,676 00
Total		$4,676,503 60

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the Importers and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of July, 1862.

A. C. MEARS, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—On Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts		$1,509,155 34
2. Due from Banks		11,077 84
3. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$26,872 50	
4. Due from brokers	$34,000 00	
5. Real estate		121,622 04
6. Specie		299,079 27
7. Cash Items, viz., checks on banks, $231,803 34; United States Demand Notes, $22,285		753,788 34
8. Stocks		1,009,121 10
9. Bonds and mortgages		4,366 10
10. Bills of solvent Banks		4,466 00
11. Loss and expense account		8,584 16
Total		$3,722,060 39

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,000,000 00
2. Circulation registered	$370,307	
Less notes on hand	18,201	351,106 00
3. Profits		94,275 77
4. Due to Banks		653,365 17
5. Due depositors, on demand		1,622,707 56
6. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, for dividends unpaid		606 50
Total		$3,722,060 39

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD W. DUNHAM, President, and FREDERICK A. PLATT, Cashier, of the Corn Exchange Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

EDWARD W. DUNHAM, President.
FREDERICK A. PLATT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of July, 1862.

JAMES A. MOORE,
Notary Public.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No. 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD and silver and the first issued United States Demand Notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES, FOR duties, for sale by F. P. JAMES & CO., 43 Wall-st.

WANTED.—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND store counters; cash will be paid for a good article. Address Box No. 3,762.

DIVIDENDS.

SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1860, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1861, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1862, 50 PER CENT.

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus	$119,089

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, resolved that a Scrip Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

on the business of the past year, be declared and issued to the customers entitled thereto. Also, that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on all the outstanding Scrip of the Company; and a Cash Dividend of

SEVEN PER CENT.

to Stockholders, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HALSTED, President.
FREDERICK W. DOWNER, Secretary.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 9th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 24 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July. Meanwhile the transfer books are closed.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 8.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) Branch Office, No. 73 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,) NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS.

EAST RIVER BANK.—*DIVIDEND.*—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July.

T. F. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the current six months, payable on and after July 10.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $25 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—J. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, NO. 302 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. Best carte de visite albums (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 20th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON,	Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 19th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 19 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS HILL,
CHARLES VANDERVOORT.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Walsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865.

CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.)
THOMAS HILL,
By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE,
his Attorney. (L. S.)

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO., expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

VERMILYE & CO.

JULY 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, *as follows: two-thirds of the quantity* from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, JAMES MACKEAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, TIMOTHY BRENNAN.	Committee on Supplies.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES WOUNDed or widows, and children under 16 years of those killed in the present war, or died from their wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and BACK PAY by calling upon or addressing us, stating the name of soldier, of wounds, the term of service, name of captain, and what proof that he was killed or wounded "while in the line of his duty." Also, the proof of the widow's marriage, and her husband's death.

SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c.,
Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.
Office in Washington, D. C., 7th-st., corner of F, opposite Patent Office.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Maine; the Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn; the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York City; the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Illinois; the Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; the Hon. John L. N. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; the Hon. F. P. Blair, M. C., Missouri; the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Massachusetts; the Hon. Dwight Loomis, M. C., Connecticut; the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, M. C., Vermont; Shephard Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank; Major-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire-brick. Apply to HAINES & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit, may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1861. No. 4.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructures, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be entitled by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portions of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 20th day of November, 1853, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.

JOHN E. HASKIN, Referee.

BURRILL & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy30-3awSw

SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, *situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-*seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue; thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 62 Wall-street.

CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je20-law3wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CAYUGA.—JONATHAN H. SEYMOUR against HENRY C. DUVALL.—Summons for money.—To Henry C. Duvall, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jonathan H. Seymour, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the Clerk's Office of Cayuga County, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 17th day of March, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 11th day of February, 1861, besides costs.—Dated March 17, 1862.

C. H. BERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Port Byron, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE OR GOODS.—A first-class foundry factory, with the tools, fixtures and lot, on [illegible]-st., convenient to depôt; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the depôt for Newark and Hoboken Railroad. It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. H. BROWN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 217 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes or are blind.

No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

The Manager is happy to announce an engagement with the celebrated

HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE,

which will give a variety of entertainments, concluding with Rossini's opera of

OPERA OF CINDERELLA,

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

To be seen at all hours,

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!

The largest living man in the World, measuring

NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY,

WEIGHING 603 POUNDS.

ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL GIANT GIRL,

MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,

WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,

And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.

The two, together, making the

LARGEST MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH EVER BEHELD.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,

The smallest man of his age ever known.

COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,

Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York.

NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,

From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most intelligent and intelligent animal from the briny deep.

DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,

FED EVERY DAY, at 6 o'clock.

THE AQUARIAL GARDEN.

Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee … Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 7 and 8,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL

IN TWO NEW CHARACTERS.

New Comic Drama,

THE YOUNG PRINCE.

Prince Frederick	Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
King Frederick	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Count Benderoff	Mr. [illegible]
Capt. Rosenberg	Mr. J. W. Collier
Carl Calverhoff	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Inez, Princess of Brunswick	[illegible]
Queen of Prussia	Mrs. H. P. Grattan

Supported by the entire Company.

To be followed by the Comedy of

KATTY O'SHEAL.

Katty O'Sheal (her original character,)

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Thirteenth week of the triumphant engagement of MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.

Brilliant success of

ANNETTI GALETTI,

The Danseuse of the age.

MONDAY EVENING, July 7, 1862,

(and every evening until further notice,)

THE NIGHT DANCERS.

Giselle	Miss C. RICHINGS
Myrtha	Mlle. GALETTI
Godfrey	Mr. P. RICHINGS

NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,

SUPERB COSTUMES, ELEGANT DECORATIONS,

A GRAND BALLET

And an

OPERATIC CHORUS.

Admission 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager … Prof. ANDERSON

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) July 7,

25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.

25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.

25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE.

Prof. ANDERSON,

Prof. ANDERSON,

Prof. ANDERSON,

With the greatest

MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Ever produced in New-York,

Presented in a

SUMMER PSYCHOMANTEIA.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

WALLACK'S.

Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

FLORENCE

as

CAPTAIN CUTTLE

TO-NIGHT,

in John Brougham's dramatization of Dickens'

DOMBEY AND SON.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 7,

Mrs. FLORENCE as SUSAN NIPPER.

Piece produced with great care.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,

PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.

OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Except Sundays.

OPERATIC SELECTIONS in Palace of Music, by

Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mad. STRAKOSCH,

Sig. ARDAVANI, Sig. DEBREUIL.

BALLET and SOLO DANCING by

Signorita ISABEL CUBAS, Mlle. THELEUR,

Signor XIMENES, Mons. WEITHOFF,

and a beautiful corps of assistants.

PROMENADE CONCERTS in the Garden, by the celebrated Leader, THOMAS BAKER.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS in the Pavilion, by

Mad. TOURNAIRE, Mlle. MARIE,

and a large and talented company.

Refreshments of all kinds except liquors.

CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Admission, 25cts.; Children, in afternoon, 15 cts.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,

514 BROADWAY, 514

Directly opposite the ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

HENRY WOOD, Sole Proprietor and Manager.

The public are respectfully informed that this MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT

Will open

MONDAY, July 7, and every evening during the week.

On which occasion

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

organized in 1851,

Will appear in their select and varied

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Company comprises the most celebrated Negro Delineators and Musicians in the world, among whom may be found EPH HORN, CHARLEY FOX, FRANK BROWER, COOL WHITE, HENRY PERCY, RAFFAELE ABECCO, H. SCHWICARDI, Master EDDY, &c., &c., &c.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents.

TO LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The undersigned, having partially recovered his sight, is prepared to enter into engagements with Literary Societies, for the delivery of two new Lectures, entitled, THE GIANTS AND THE PIGMIES OF AMERICA.

Consisting of personal recollections of the

UNIONISTS AND DISUNIONISTS,

Who, for the last twenty years, have acted a prominent part

FOR GOOD AND FOR EVIL

In the great political drama. With sketches and anecdotes of Washington society, Statesmen and Diplomats.

Also, for the delivery of his Shakespearian illustrations of entire plays, from memory.

Address the undersigned, care of James C. Quinn, Esq., Post-office, Box No. 1,381, New-York City.

[illegible]

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A new bill for MONDAY, July 7, and every evening during the week. The famous quartette, Bosves, Birch, Cooper and Corwin; George Christy and W. Arlington in numerous laughable acts; Banjo and Flute Solos; Burlesque Prime Donne. Admittance, 25 cents. Half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"

And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.

Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF HOWARD Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., and their families, are respectfully invited to attend a lecture to be given at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Centre and Grand sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 8¼ o'clock, by P. G. A. L. Shaw, Esq. Subject—*Twenty Years' Recollections of an Odd Fellow.* All the members of the Order are cordially invited.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements:

P. G. STEPHEN H. KNAPP,
P. G. JOEL W. MASON,
P. G. A. L. SHAW, Jr.,
P. G. CHARLES PELL,
P. G. THOS. AUSTIN.

N. B.—A high time expected.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 223 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied, with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, established in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type imported to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 546 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—FOR INformation in regard to the new discovery for coloring up to life the card photographs, address E. H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Dealers in Cartes de visite and Albums.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian and Kangaroo off Cape Race.

French Troops to Force their Way to the Mexican Capital.

A French Fleet of Observation in American Waters.

Comments of the English Press on American Affairs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 5.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 26th, via Queenstown 27th ult., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this morning.

It was asserted that NAPOLEON had resolved to send additional reinforcements to Mexico to *force his way* to the capital against all obstacles. Admiral GRAVIERE goes out immediately to take command of a strong concentration of French vessels in American waters. The *Patrie* says the concentration is justified by what may arise out of the American war and the affairs in Mexico.

The steamship *Bohemian* from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 26th.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th and reported only one of her boilers working.

The steamship *Hansa* which was to have left Southampton on the 25th, was compelled to put back to Bremen, owing to an accident to her machinery.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 25th were unimportant.

The House of Commons was engaged on the bill relative to the Government of the "Inns of Court." The case of EDWIN JAMES was incidentally referred to, and it transpired that he refused even to have [illegible] with him at the [illegible] of the case, so that it was impossible for him to complain of the secrecy of the tribunal which condemned him.

The *Morning Herald* finds it impossible to account for the inactivity of MCCLELLAN. Possibly, it says, after the battle of Fair Oaks, and the breaking up of BEAUREGARD's army in the West, he does not see his way clearly, and *may feel himself outnumbered by the enemy*, in a position which is impregnable, and *from which the enemy may fall upon his lines and works at pleasure*. If so, he is likely to meet with a disaster which may change the whole aspect of the war, for a reverse to MCCLELLAN involves the ruin of his army and all the hopes of the Federal Government.

A meeting had been held in London relative to the African Slave trade, presided over by Lord BROUGHAM.

FRANCE.

The *Corps Legislatif* had voted the whole extraordinary budget, and with a slight modification the whole ordinary budget.

The Bourse was heavy. Rentes, 68f. 40c.

The *Presse*, in speaking of the departure of the French Admiral, says his plans have been entirely approved, and his presence will have a favorable result for the solution of the Mexican question. It is asserted that henceforth there is no question of establishing a monarchy in Mexico, or of supporting the candidature of ALMONTE or any other person for the Presidency, but the expedition *is simply for protecting the interests of Frenchmen*.

ITALY.

M. RATAZZI had given notice of his intention of seeking the integral appropriation of the clauses in the budget by the Chamber of Deputies a question of confidence in the Ministry.

In response to a question relative to the recent [illegible], M. RATAZZI said the Government were endeavoring to discover the persons who authorized it.

TURKEY.

The special Commissioners dispatched by the Porte to inquire into the recent disturbances at Belgrade had arrived. The Prince of Servia demands the evacuation of all the fortresses.

LATEST NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 27.

The *Persia's* news is just received.

There have been important debates in the French Corps Legislatif on the Mexican expedition. JULES FAVRE censured the expedition, and recommended the Government to treat with Mexico and withdraw the French troops. M. BILLAULT defended the Government's course, and repudiated the idea of entering upon negotiations where French honor is engaged, and insults must be avenged, and the Mexicans left to choose their own government.

The London *Herald* maintains that it is time for France and England to take decided action in American affairs.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 26.

COTTON—Sales of last three days 70,000 bales, including 40,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been excited, and prices are 1d. higher.

STATE OF TRADE—Prices are still advancing for Goods and Yarns, at Manchester, but the sales are small.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report Flour quiet but steady; American quoted 25s.@29s. Wheat steady; Red Western, 9s. 9d.@10s. 9d.; Red Southern, 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; White Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. Corn heavy at 28s. 6d. for Mixed and Yellow.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and tending downward. Pork very dull and drooping. Bacon dull and declined. Lard inactive at 40s.@42s. 6d. Tallow steady at 45s.@46s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 28s. for Pots, and 30s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar tending downward. Coffee steady and unchanged. Rice active. Rosin still advancing, and quoted at 15s. 6d.@16s. for common. Spirits Turpentine buoyant at 77s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 26.

Wheat advanced 1s.@2s. Flour firmer, and 6d.@1s. higher. Sugar tending downward. Coffee steady. Tea firm. Rice steady. Tallow firm at 47s. Spirits Turpentine advancing, and quoted at 75s. 6d.@76s.

American Securities have a declining tendency. Illinois Central Shares 46c.@45c. discount. Eries 31@32c.

Consols for money closed at 91¼@91⅜.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 27.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 150,000 bales, including 70,000 to speculators, and 28,000 to exporters. The market has been excited, and prices are 1d.@1½d. higher. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales including 8,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	16d.	Middling Orleans	14¾d.
Fair Mobile	15½d.	Middling Mobile	14½d.
Fair Uplands	15d.	Middling Uplands	14¼d.

The stock in port is estimated at 212,000 bales, of which 75,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged and steady, except Corn, which is dull and heavy, at 28s. 6d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Saturday, June 28.

Consols for Money close at 91¼@91⅜.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £341,000.

Illinois Central Shares 45 discount. Eries 30¾.

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, July 6.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool June 25, via Queenstown, 26th, was boarded off Cape Race at 6 o'clock Saturday night. She experienced a succession of westerly winds. Her advices are not so late as that by the *Hibernian*, but contain the following items:

The ship *Sailors' Home*, formerly the *Independence*, had reached Liverpool, from Havana, with nearly 2,000 bales of cotton.

The London *Times* comments on the fearful carnage in America, and says never at any time could the map of Europe show so many bloodstained spots. Whatever may be the result, it is plain the war has now reached a point at which it is a scandal to humanity—a war [illegible] of extermination, yet Submission is as far off as ever. The *Times* does not believe the cry for more bloodshed represents the mind of the American people. Enough blood has been spilt and enough damage done. The opportunity must be present or at hand when some potent American voice, prudently calling "Peace," may awaken an universal echo.

The *Times* has another editorial on American finances. It says they are in a most critical condition, and ought to produce serious alarm instead of empty boasting and exultation.

The *Morning Post* charges the American Government with being all along influenced solely by popular clamor, having never pursued an independent course.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Enemy Preparing to Attack Port Royal—Fort Pulaski to be again Besieged—Gen. Hunter to take the Field—Boat and Gunboat Expeditions to Harass the Coast—First South Carolina Volunteers—Gen. Hunter's Views of Slavery—Actual Condition of the Blacks.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Something of a flurry was caused here on Monday evening by reports, received from Gen. BRANNAN, that the enemy, in force variously estimated from two thousand to four thousand, had collected at Grahamville on the mainland, about two miles in the rear of Port Royal Ferry, and were preparing to cross the creek for an attack upon Beaufort. It was understood that Gen. HUNTER immediately made a request to Com. DUPONT that a gunboat should be sent up Broad River and Whale Branch, to operate round Port Royal Island, and destroy any rafts or boats which the enemy might have prepared in the many small creeks and inlets permeating this swampy ground.

An expedition is also about being fitted out, consisting of lifeboats and launches, for the purpose of thoroughly scouring all the shallow waters in the vicinity of Port Royal Island, and destroying any preparations the enemy may be making for an attack. It is believed by some here, that having become aware of the abandonment of James Island, and with it the immediate prospect of an attack upon Charleston, the rebels now seriously contemplate a concentration of their forces in and around Grahamville, where the creek dividing the island on which our soldiers are stationed from the mainland is narrowest. Acting upon this faith, Gen. HUNTER is reported to be now making preparations for immediately crossing over at Port Royal ferry with such forces as he can collect from those withdrawn from James Island, in order to give the enemy battle before they can fortify Grahamville, or collect there any such sufficient force as to be seriously threatening. I think, however, from my best means of information, that the affair will end in smoke—the Confederates probably having made this demonstration in order to divert the attention of our troops from their operations looking toward the reduction of Charleston. This view is confirmed by the fact that within the past week strong reconnoitering parties of rebels have penetrated down the Savannah River toward Fort Pulaski and the adjacent islands—one company of the Forty-eighth New-York, on picket duty at Daufuskie, having counted, on Sunday night last, as many as twenty-five camp fires in the direction of our abandoned batteries at Bird and Venus Points.

Of military operations proper we have now an interregnum which will probably continue until the healthy months of the Fall, by which time it is to be hoped that Gen. MCCLELLAN, having got through his operations at Richmond, or Gen. HALLECK sending some few divisions of his army down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, may place at the disposal of the War Department sufficient troops wherewith to undertake active operations from this point. Had the Quartermaster's Department been equal to the emergency of supplying the necessary transportation to Gen. HUNTER, or even returning the various vessels sent North from here, the intended *coup de main* on Charleston, by way of James Island, would probably have been successful. But every vessel sent to the North, with requisitions even for the supplies most pressingly needed, was immediately absorbed by the Quartermaster's Department and diverted to some other point. This caused great delay in transmitting troops, ordnance, ordnance stores and other requisites, to James Island, and, consequently the Charlestonians had ample time to fortify. BENHAM's blunder gave them a final advantage, and for the present all designs of taking Charleston or Savannah, or penetrating the country in force to cut the line of railroad between those cities must be abandoned.

Such being the state of facts, Gen. HUNTER, I am informed, is making preparations, in conjunction with the naval forces under Commodore DUPONT, for a series of boat and gunboat expeditions, to harass the whole seaboard of Georgia and South Carolina, [illegible] every town and village accessible by water communication, and establishing [illegible] posts which will remain until a superior force of the enemy shall make [illegible]. In this manner it is hoped that all loyal slaves of rebel masters within our reach may be afforded an opportunity of taking the benefit of the confiscation act, should that much-needed measure receive the sanction of the President. This course will also have the effect of compelling the rebels to keep an army of observation along the coast three or four times outnumbering the strength of Gen. HUNTER's command; for, with the quick facilities of water transit, 500 men can keep 5,000 busy in guarding any line to which gunboats or ship launches, carrying howitzers, can have access.

As for any rebel demonstrations in the vicinity of Fort Pulaski, they merit little attention—the swampy character of the country, intersected by innumerable creeks, rendering it almost wholly impossible that any ordnance sufficient to reduce the fort should be transported to the banks of Lazaretto Creek from Savannah. The demonstration now being made as if to reconnoitre the works for a second bombardment are doubtless only a part of the scheme for diverting attention from Charleston. Brig.-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, of Connecticut, who is in command at Hilton Head and Pulaski, is confident of his abundant ability to repel any such attack with the garrison now under his command.

The health of the troops, with the exception of the numerous slight cases of bilious and remittent fevers which have appeared at James Island, continues to be almost miraculously good. This is doubtless in great measure due to the untiring attention given the subject by Gen. HUNTER, who holds all the medical officers of his command to the strictest performance of their duties. The General Hospital, in which most of those wounded in the engagement of the 16th ult. are now under treatment, is a commodious and well-ventilated building, situated immediately on the shore, and with the cool foam of the breakers giving perpetual freshness to the air. All that care and attention can do for the sufferers is being done, and Gen. HUNTER does not stand very strictly upon the *red-tape army regulations* in cases where the health of his command or the comfort of those who have bled for their country is at stake. The patients have fresh beef issued every day, and all who desire are supplied with such delicacies as soup, arrowroot, sago, chickens, eggs and abundant vegetables, not always to be found in the crude administration of our military hospitals. In company with a member of Gen. HUNTER's Staff, who had been detailed for inspection duty, I visited the hospital, a few days since, and was pleasantly received by Assistant Surgeon J. R. SEMPLE, who has chief charge of the institution. The wards were all cleanly and wholesome, a delightful breeze blowing seaward through the open windows, and the patients, to all appearance, were contented and comfortable as ever men can be who are in sickness and in pain away from home. Speaking to the Adjutant of one of the South Carolina regiments, who had been captured in a skirmish previous to the battle of the 16th ultimo, (the skirmish in which Maj. WARNER, of Gen. HUNTER's Staff, was wounded,) he expressed himself greatly pleased and still more surprised at finding himself so kindly used. Lying under his mosquito net, and with his shattered leg in splints, he very naively confessed that he had looked forward to the usage he would be likely to receive while a prisoner in our hands as a calamity worse than death. He receives no more attention and no less than any of the other prisoners, and is doing well. In a short time, he will be able to get about on crutches. Surgeon CHAS. H. CRANE, U. S. A., has been appointed Medical Director of the Department, in place of Surgeon D. J. MCKIBBEN, U. S. V., who has been Acting Medical Director since the removal of Surgeon COOPER. Surgeon CRANE has been a member of Gen. BRANNAN's Staff, and his familiarity with the forms and routine of the Medical Department, together with his professional skill will make him a valuable officer.

The new orders, in relation to leaves of absence of officers and furloughs to enlisted men are being strictly enforced, but not without much grumbling on the part of those shoulder-strapped gentry who find their plans of cool visits to the Green Mountains of Vermont and Summer bathing at Nahant and Cape May thus suddenly frustrated. It is to be feared, however, that in this, as well as in so many other instances, orders suited to the meridian of Washington will be found to work disastrously in the malarious atmosphere of South Carolina. If applications for leave of absence, or any other applications transmitted to the Adjutant-General, were sure of receiving prompt attention, the evil would be less, but all who know the delays, perhaps unavoidable, of that Department, have a wholesome dread of compelling sick, almost dying men, for whom change of air has been prescribed as the only remedy, to wait until their applications shall have been transmitted to Washington and the answers thereto returned. Under existing orders, however, no alternative but submission is left; and all officers who are interested in Gen. HUNTER's command will do well to pay special heed to General Orders No. 26, a copy of which I append.

The vexed question of the "the contrabands" has possibly entered a new phase by the appointment of Brig.-Gen. SAXTON to the position of Superintendent of all the plantations and the inhabitants thereof within our army lines. This in effect takes the direct control of the negro population out of Gen. HUNTER's hands; although as Gen. SAXTON remains subject to Gen. HUNTER's orders, no very serious change of policy in regard to this class can be adoped without receiving Gen. HUNTER's sanction. Thus far, Gen. SAXTON has given no indication of any intention to break up the regiment known as the First South Carolina Volunteers, composed of slaves whose masters have run away from them. This experiment, indeed, is one which deserves to be prosecuted to the end. It is thus far the only real protest we have had against that rose-water sentimentalism which refuses to regard treason as the highest crime known to human law—as the "sum of all villainies." Treason, described in our statute books as a felony [illegible] the worst forms of a felon's death, has been gradually [illegible] by mistaken clemency into a species of romantic misdemeanor—a kind of political eccentricity—a sort of mistaken patriotic enthusiasm—which has to be gently treated with emollient poultices of courtesy, and gradually brought around to a healthy condition, by plasters of "very distinguished consideration," for those who labor under the worst forms of its virus. In Gen. HUNTER's view, on the contrary, as evidenced by his course thus far, treason would appear to be a festering and gangrened sore, which must be eradicated from the body politic at any cost, using the knife and the actual cautery if requisite. In his view and in the view of those who think with him, no possible conduct on the part of the North can "exasperate" or inflame the rebels to any greater degree than they are already inflamed. No possible concessions can be made short of acknowledging the success of their conspiracy, which will have no other effect than to convince them of our weakness and establish new claims to their contempt.

Apart from the military employment of the negroes, the success of their organization as free laborers in the Quartermaster's department of the army, and, under the instructions of Secretary CHASE, on the plantations, is one of those astounding new developments which contradict by a few months of practice the received and almost universally accepted opinion of many years. Far from refusing to earn honest wages by the sweat of their brow, far from idling in the sun and devoting themselves to petty theft as a means of livelihood, as prophesied by the enemies of their race and those interested in upholding the "institution," the concurrent testimony of all who have had the supervision of the colored men in this Department proclaims an opposite result. Employed by Gen. SHERMAN in the Quartermaster's Department at $8 a month and rations, their services have been so valuable and so eagerly sought in all their branches of business, that it has been found necessary in both the Comissary and Quartermaster's Departments to advance their pay to $12 a month in order to retain them.

Few who, eight months since, saw the crouching, slouching, abject, only half human figures which Slavery had made of this race of helots, would recognize to-day as the same men the well-clad, elastic, intelligent and respectful colored laborers who crowd the busy piers of Hilton Head and Beaufort, handling packages and barrels with the brisk dexterity of Northern stevedores and lightermen, driving wagons to the dépôt storehouses, or heartily rowing boats with the precision of men-of-war's men. They have learned to *talk*, also, and I hear from their school-[illegible] many months.

Thus far, in its civil and military aspects, the management of the negroes in this Department presents phases deserving the most serious attention of the philanthropist and the statesman, and an earnest hope must be felt by all interested in the suppression of this rebellion and the welfare of the human race that the prosecution to its logical result of this sudden attempt to elevate a whole people may not be interrupted. H. J. W.

What Did the Ocean Queen Come For?—No News—Where the Troops Might be Made Available.

HILTON HEAD, Monday Evening, June 30, 1862.

I have just ascertained that the steamship *Ocean Queen* will leave here at daybreak for New-York, but I have nothing in the way of news to send you. The *Ocean Queen* arrived here last evening, with orders to report to the Chief Quartermaster, but wherefore is a mystery to that functionary and all the other officials. It is true, that before the defeat at James Island there was pressing need of the means of transportation, but such a hulk as the *Ocean Queen* would have been valueless, as light draft vessels only could have been made available. The *Ocean Queen* brought no cargo and no troops, and her arrival is looked upon as the result of an idiosyncracy on the part of the Quartermaster at New-York.

There were several vessels in this evening from Stono with troops, and in a few days our forces in that locality will all have been withdrawn. I am not alone in thinking that the withdrawal of *all* the troops from James Island is unwise. Our foothold there, with the aid of the gunboats, could easily be maintained during the Summer, and when the Fall campaign opened, we would have our base of operations within five miles of Charleston. The high lands on the island adjoining James Island are healthier far than this place, and nothing could prevent our keeping possession of them, if we chose. Now, to regain the position, we will have to fight for it.

I have just heard that the enemy were appearing in force at Port Royal ferry. I don't know whether the report is true. There is nothing in the way of their irruption, and it would be an easy matter for them to drive off the small force (two regiments) which we have on the island.

As there are to be no active operations here this Summer, why not send all the forces of this department (save sufficient to garrison our fortifications,) up to reinforce MCCLELLAN? Five thousand would be sufficient for the purposes of this department, and 8,000 or 10,000 could be spared, with advantage to all concerned.

Naval.

The United States sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50 guns, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday for Newport, and other places, to fill up her crew. She has been in commission for some months, and was ordered to Fortress Monroe some time since, but her crew being wanted for steamers, she had to remain here. We have twice printed a list of her officers.

The United States steam corvette *Mohican*, 10 guns, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from the Gulf. [illegible] which began on the Coast of Africa three years ago. She captured the *Erie*, with 900 negroes on board; and after her return participated gallantly in the attack on Hilton Head. Her crew will be discharged and paid off, and her officers relieved. The *Mohican* was built at Portsmouth, and is the second best ship of her class in the navy.

A VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Large Body of Rebel Cavalry Defeated Near Booneville.

CORINTH, Miss., Sunday, July 6.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Official reports are just received of a brilliant affair of our cavalry, near Booneville, Miss., on the 1st inst. Col. SHERIDAN, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments of 728 men, were attacked by parts of eight regiments, numbering some 4,700 men, which he defeated and drove back, after seven hours' hard fighting. Our loss was 45 killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy must have been very great, as they left 65 dead on the field. Official reports will be forwarded by mail. I respectfully recommend Col. SHERIDAN for promotion for gallant conduct in battle.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Necessity for Immediate Action.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The call of the President for 300,000 more volunteer troops, seconded by our Governor in accepting the quota of 50,000 for this State, would seem to impose a special duty upon every loyal and patriotic citizen. In view of the present condition of public affairs, and the absolute need of this immediate increase of the army, is it not obligatory upon every man to inquire and determine whether he has done *his* part to uphold and sustain our excellent Government?—*his* part towards putting down the most impious conspiracy and atrocious rebellion the world ever saw?

It seems to me that it is not *optional* with us to go or stay, as may be agreeable to our feelings; to surrender or withhold our sons, as may suit our whims or pleasures. The call of our country is the mandate of God! Woe to the man "who resisteth the power and resisteth the ordinance of God."

But if age, or infirmities, or the necessities of a family, detain the father at home, are there not many young men who, impelled by the exigencies of the country, would promptly and nobly respond to this urgent demand were they not kept back by the cupidity, or fear, or unreasoning and inconsistent restraints of parental authority? Are there not many *Christian* parents, even, who are thus obstructing the important measures of the Government, defeating the honorable and patriotic aspirations of their sons, and, alas! subjecting to extreme jeopardy all our dearest rights and privileges, all the best and most hopeful interests of our posterity?

Having early in this war consecrated two out of four of my own dear sons eligible to military duty, and *conscientiously* offered them up to the sacred cause—one of whom fell gloriously at his post of duty, in the service—I deem myself at liberty to make this appeal to the many families who have not yet had a representative in the field. My other two sons shall not be withheld if it becomes necessary for me to increase my quota; and if foreign Governments should consummate the audacity of threatened interference, I pledge *myself* also for the righteous service, if required.

Let every one consider his responsibility in this crisis, and yield without delay to the convictions of conscience! Let our noble President see, and our gallant Generals know, that every man is ready and anxious to do his duty! Let it be understood by every member of the Government and Congress, yea, by every man, woman and intelligent child throughout the land that the verdict of the people in response to the charge of Jehovah is, that the rebellion is to be crushed out—to be extinguished root and branch! that we resolutely devote our hearts, and hands, and purses, and lives to this work! that we will not think of or for one moment listen to any compromise in any form or at any time coming from any quarter or power.

In the Providence of God a momentous responsibility rests upon this nation—the Northern States—at this time; but with the fearful responsibility God has connected the highest honors.

Let us not ignominiously shrink from the former, or basely forfeit the glory of the latter! W. P. L.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.

How Every Man may be of Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The President calls for 300,000 volunteers, and the country and cause need them. Every man can do something toward answering this call. There are hundreds of men would go if it were not for dependent families. Many who are in good circumstances cannot go for other reasons. I suggest that every man who is able take a particular family to look after, and assist and even add to the pay of the husband while absent on duty. We at the North are not yet made to feel the burden of war—the well-to-do in life especially. Let us all deny ourselves to help on the contest. The cause is just, and if we do our duty God will make the result *glorious* to our country. I [illegible] New-York, where she had been to purchase a new dress. On hearing the intelligence from MCCLELLAN's army she abandoned the purpose, and resolved to devote the amount of her intended purchase to aid the soldiers and their families. In imitation of the same spirit, I have consecrated and set apart the ordinary sum expended by myself on the 4th, for pleasure, to the same purpose—

For God, our Country, and Liberty.

Yours, E. H. B.

BROOKLYN, July 4, 1862.

The Response of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, July 6.

Gov. WASHBURNE has issued a proclamation calling additional troops, saying that general orders will be issued immediately giving authority for raising regiments of infantry, and for calling to service a portion of the ununiformed militia.

The Response of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 4.

The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day:

Pennsylvania ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons who have already fallen may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of union and civil and political liberty which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for enlistment, will be made known forthwith in General Orders. Meanwhile, the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this Fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Provision for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Country.

At a meeting held in the Baptist Church, Owego, Tioga County, N.Y., July 4, 1862, the following Committee was named by the Ministers of the Gospel present, to act with the Sanitary Commission of New-York City, viz.: Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. H. L. Bean, Wm. P. Stone, F. E. Platt, F. L. Jones, Geo. Truman, F. H. Pumpelly, Hon. Thomas Farrington, Jas. S. Thurston, Sylvanus Fox, Thos. C. Platt, C. A. Winthrop, W. L. Hoskins, Wm. Smyth. In addition to the above, the clergymen and physicians of the village are ex-officio members of the Committee. The Committee having met at the offices of Judge PARKER, on the afternoon of the same day, organized by electing Hon. JOHN M. PARKER Chairman, WM. SMYTH Recording Secretary, and JAMES S. THURSTON Corresponding Secretary. The purposes intended by the formation of this Committee were informally discussed for a short time, when Hon. H. L. BEAN, President of the village, moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary tender our services to our Government, through the Sanitary Commission of New-York City, in care of sick and wounded soldiers, [illegible] the Government will forward to Owego one hundred soldiers, together with hospital furniture, including only cots and mattresses, that we will provide them with suitable food, care and medical attendance, free of charge to the Government.

On motion the Secretary was directed to furnish copies of the proceedings of this Committee to the TIMES, *Tribune* and *World* papers, of New-York City.

JOHN M. PARKER, Chairman.

WM. SMYTH, Secretary.

J. S. THURSTON, Corresponding Secretary.

The New Tariff—Effect on Bonded Goods.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in this morning's *Herald* justifying the provision in the bill subjecting goods that may be in bond to the increased duty, must have been written by a party who has a personal interest in favoring a provision so grossly violating good faith.

It is not true that the value of goods on hand is enhanced to the amount of the proposed increase of duty, but it is true that but few goods, paying the present rate of duty, can now be sold to nett cost. A large amount of goods are now on hand, under the old duty of 30 per cent., for which the cost cannot be realized, and to put an additional duty upon such property, or compel the owner to sell at such price as the *Herald's* correspondent and others may choose to pay, is too gross an outrage for honest men to justify.

When the Government receives the importer's bond at three months or three years, the conditions ought to be faithfully observed.

It is true the importer will have to submit to the new Tariff bill, no matter how unjust its provisions; he will have to sacrifice his property to raise the money to purchase demand notes at 5 to 10 per cent. premium, to pay the duty before the period stated in his bond; failing in this, as many importers will, he will have to pay the increased duty—it is true, that after a five years' lawsuit he may recover the difference between the duty he ought to have paid, and that which he is compelled to pay, by the Government he has so faithfully aided in the hour of need.

Increased duty upon goods in bond and on board ship when the bill takes effect, on the 1st of August, will greatly benefit *the speculators in demand notes and gold*, and will put a few millions of dollars in the treasury a month or two earlier than under the old-fashioned honest policy of the Government, which carefully avoided subjecting goods in bond or on board ship to increased duty.

I have not a word to urge against increasing the duty upon foreign goods. The good of the country requires an increase, and it is strange that no increase is proposed on wines and silks; but I do hope the Government of the United States will not violate good faith merely because some importer may obtain higher prices for his goods, without being compelled to buy demand notes or gold from speculators.

Importers need not fear that the Senate will sanction any bill subjecting goods in bond or on board ship to the increased duty.

Papers publishing, without comment, communications so unjust to the mercantile community, do their advertisers injustice, and who are quite as patriotic as the consumer, who imagines he does more to support the Government than the banker and merchant.

REVENUE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 3, 1862.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 1.

The steamer *Pacific* brings news from British Columbia to the 27th and from Oregon to the 28th of June, and about $63,000 in gold.

Both the Cariboo and Salmon River mines appear to be over-crowded.

Thousands of adventurers are scattered over a hitherto unexplored country, searching for new mining grounds and meeting many discouragements. Much suffering is anticipated. Emigration northward is considerably reduced by unfavorable and conflicting accounts. The very considerable arrivals of gold at Portland and Victoria, however, furnish positive testimony of the existence of some gold diggings.

Sailed, to-day, steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, with 135 passengers, and also with $670,000 in treasure for New-York, and $290,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 28.

Arrived, ship *Yorick*, from New-York; *Flying Scud*, New-York; bark *Rival*, forty-seven days from Shanghai, *via* Kanagawa, twenty-nine days; bark *Early Bud*, fifty-three days from Hong Kong; ship *Southern Cross*, from Boston.

Minister PRUYN and other American officers had arrived in Japan.

A fire at Bake Hawa, on the 18th of May, destroyed 800 houses.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet; choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, 87½c.@88c.; No. 1 do., 90½c.; Amber Ohio, $1 08. CORN steady and in good demand; sales 9,000 bushels at 40½c.@41c., mostly at outside figures. OATS firm and in fair request, at 37c. WHISKY quiet and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Lake Imports*—21,000 bbls. Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—No returns Saturday evenings.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 5.

FLOUR steady at $4 75 for fancy, from Spring Wheat. WHEAT in good speculative demand and steady; sales 22,600 bushels Winter Red Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $1 13; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1, and 2,000 bushels do. at $1 02. CORN unchanged, but quiet; held at 46c.@47c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm and higher; on Flour, [illegible]; Wheat, 9½c., and Corn, 9c. to New-York. *Imports*—[illegible] Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT higher, at 81½c.@83c. for No. 1. CORN firm; Old and Mixed at 27½c.@28½c. *Receipts*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 92,000 bush. Wheat; 233,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—3,300 bbls. Flour; 209,000 bush. Wheat; 276,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS steady. Exchange on gold unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at 83c. for No. 1. *Receipts*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 140,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—4,300 bbls. Flour; 56,000 bush. Wheat. FREIGHTS, 12½c.@13c. to Buffalo.

(Advertisement.)
SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—St. G. W. Tucker, M. D., H. M. A.; Lieut. F. S. Hore, H. M. 39th Regiment, wife and child; Mrs. Warner, Mr. Hyler, daughter and son; Mrs. Gauntlett and 2 children, W. McCallan, Mr. Hollenbach, S. S. Masters, W. S. Masters, Mr. Flynn.

In bark Teresa, from Maracaibo—Joseph Chamberlain, W. A. Cushing, Chas. C. Prentiss, Fred. Whippermann, H. Pearce, J. B. Verdon.

In ship Sea Serpent, from Macao—J. B. Endicott, lady, 3 children and 4 servants; Dr. Sages.

In bark Trovatore, from Matanzas—Jos. Comas, M. C. Kinnard.

In bark Emily, from New-Orleans—D. J. West, lady, child and servant.

In bark Montezuma, from Barbadoes—Mr. I. Hill and daughter, Mrs. Dashbaguer and family.

In brig Harvest Queen, from Mayaguez—Don Pedro Cavilliere, John C. Cox.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 12 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 05 | Gov. Island 3 51 | Hell Gate.... 5 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 6.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Hero, Hancox, Fortress Monroe 28 hours, with 530 prisoners to United States Quartermaster, and landed them at Governor's Island.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. Sanitary Hospital ship Daniel Webster, [illegible], Harrison's Bar July 4, with sick and wounded from Gen. McClellan's army.

Ship Monsoon, (of New-Bedford,) Young, Singapore March 21, passed Angier March 30, Cape Good Hope May 11, crossed the Equator June 8, with teas, &c., to master. Had light W. winds off the Cape, and light S. E. trades and calms from the Cape to the Equator. May 5 was in co. with Br. bark Adriatic.

Ship Sea Serpent, Pike, Macao March 26, with teas and cassia to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Left Angier April 10, and St. Helena May 29. July 1, lat. 39 22, lon. 66 47, signalized one of Sturgis & Co.'s barks, steering W.

Ship Vanguard, Hallett, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. June 24, lat. 43 30, lon. 49 40, saw two icebergs.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes June 13, via East Cay, T. I., June 25, with salt to T. T. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels. Sld. in co. from Barbados with schr. Indus, for Cuba.

Bark Norumbega, Hatton, Havre 40 ds., in ballast to I. H. Brower & Co. Had light W. winds, west of the Banks, lat. 42 10, long. 48 52, saw two icebergs.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo June 16, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

[illegible] to J. V. Onativia.

Bark [illegible], with hides, &c., to [illegible] & Co.

Bark Trovatore, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas [illegible], with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Left brig [illegible], for Boston.

Bark Emily, (of New-Bedford,) [illegible], New-Orleans [illegible] ds., with sugar, &c., to John R. Dow.

Barkentine Old Dominion, Jenkins, Cardenas [illegible] ds., with sugar to Roberts & Williams.

Brig Ocean Traveler, (of Sedgwick,) Sargent, [illegible] June 24, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Left schr. Anthem, from Cardenas for New-York, and others before reported.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br.,) [illegible], June [illegible], with sugar to Jas. Hunter. Sld. in co. with Br. brig [illegible], for New-York. Left schr. [illegible], for New-York in 2 ds.

Brig Bion Bradbury, (Br.,) Miller, Trinidad, Cuba, June 17, with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. June 22, off Cape Antoine, was boarded by U. S. frigate St. Lawrence.

Brig Naiad, (Br., of Bermuda,) [illegible], Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. June 22, off Cape Antoine, was boarded by U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, cruising.

Brig Emily Fisher, Point Petre, via St. Thomas June 21, and Turks Island 28, with salt to Brett, Son & Co. The brig St. Marys, Brown, for Porto Rico, sailed from Point Petre previous to the 19th.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Talbot, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes, &c., to McCall & Frith.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) [illegible], Crab Island June 18, with sugar to [illegible] & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig I. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Tilley, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) [illegible], Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Laura, Gray, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

U. S. surveying schr. Jas. Hall, Fairfield, Key West 12 ds.

U. S. schr. Guthrie, Springer, from supplying the light-houses on the coast.

Schr. Addie [illegible], (of New-Haven,) [illegible], St. John, P. R., June 27, with sugar to I. V. Onativia & Co. Left schrs. Red Jacket, for Baltimore, [illegible], for New-York, &c.

Schr. Southern Belle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) [illegible], Ponce, P. R., June 24, with sugar to Joseph [illegible]. Sld. in co. with brig Nabant, for New-York.

Schr. M. Y. Davis, Robinson, Port Royal 7 ds., with sugar to E. L. McCready & Co.

BELOW—Brig Amy Warwick, from Havana; also, one bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Miscellaneous.

The United States transport Philadelphia, has returned this morning.

The United States steam transport Trenton sailed yesterday, (6th,) for Harrison Point, Va. She has got a full cargo of clothing, equipments, &c., for our troops.

The bark Clara Rosa Setill, Scandella, sailed from Maracaibo for New-York May 31, and went ashore the same night on the W. coast of Maracaibo Gulf; the passengers and crew were driven from the bark by the Indians, and they arrived at Maracaibo in the boats. The Captain procured assistance, returned to his vessel and succeeded in getting her afloat, and brought her into Maracaibo.

Spoken, &c.

Lucy King—bark, Thurlow, Antwerp 32 ds., going into Cardenas, June 26, off Stone Key.

I. R. Nevius—brig, from Demerara for New-York, July 3, in lat. 37 37, lon. 73 34.

Oldenburg—clipper schr., from Rio Grande for Falmouth, May 19, in lat. 23 20, lon. 35 42.

Faith—bark, from Boston going in to Cardenas, June 26, off Stone Key.

Naomi—bark, (Br.,) from Talcahuano for Liverpool, June 8, in lat. 16 N., lon. 27 W.

Magnet—schr., from Machias for Porto Rico, June 29, in lat. 29 30, lon. 61 42.

Mustang—bark, for Fortress Monroe, July 5, off Barnegat.

Greenland—schr., of and for Philadelphia, 19 ds. out from Pernambuco, June 27, in lat. 28 30 N., lon. 61 42.

Jane Davidson—schr., from Baltimore for St. Jago, had broke her main boom, July 2, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo—June 19, barks Clara R. Setill, Scandella, in distress; Ilva Durie, for New-York, about 20 ds.

At Baracoa—June 26, schrs. Glenwood, for New-York 5; L. S. Barnes, do.; M. Munson, do.

At Bermuda—June 28, Br. schr. Hound, [illegible], for New-York, soon.

At Mayaguez, P. R.—June 27, bark Mayflower, [illegible]; brig Thomas Turrell, Thompson; schrs. Miranda, Ward, from New-Haven; Ed. Lamayer, Baylor, from Newburyport—the last three arr. 21st; the Br. schr. St. George was to sail June 28.

At Ponce, P. R.—June 24, brigs Daniel Trowbridge, for New-York in 2 ds.; Luis Marianna, for do.; Mr. Chanticleer, (Br.,) do. do.; schrs. Gen. Armstrong, for New-Haven, same day; Kate Weston, for do. July 4.

At Turks Island—June 25, brig Windward, from St. Thomas, was ashore on a reef and would get off. Brig Mary Stewart, from Hatteras Inlet for New-York, ldg.; schr. Charmer, disdg.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York.—June 25, [illegible], at Genoa; Frederick, at Deal, (cargo shifted.) 21st, Bavaria, at Havre; Hemisphere, at Liverpool. 24th, Clarissa Currier and Gertrude, do. 24th, Endymion, do. 24th, Dunbar, at Queenstown. 25th, Hero, Valkinger and Hindahl, do. 26th, Jane Daggett, in the Clyde; Christian and Elise, at Dublin; Donau, at Cuxhaven.

Arrived from Callao.—June 22, W. B. Sewall, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston.—May 23, Lochleaven, at Calcutta; June 23, Old Dominion, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia.—June 23, Northampton, at Liverpool; Shamrock, at Dublin.

Arrived from Baltimore.—June 23, Bremerhaven, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York.—May 12, Champion, from Calcutta. June 13, Havana and Theda, from Gibraltar. 17th, Dauntless, from Malaga. 19th, Lucy and Pearl, from Helvoit. 20th, Industrie, from Cardiff. 21st, Julia, do. 22d, Villafranca, from Portsmouth. 23d, Epsilon, Byrie and Mameluke, from Deal. 24th, Conquest, do. 26th, Jane and Rebecca, do. 24th, F. B. Cutting, Orient and Golden Fleece, from Liverpool. 25th, [illegible]. 25th, E. F. Geary and Fides, do.; H. B. Rich, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Boston.—May 20, R. B. Forbes, from Calcutta. June 12, Eastern State, from Liverpool.

Latest via Londonderry.

Arrived from New-York.—Medora, off [illegible]; Frederick and Richard, at Bremen.

Arrived from Baltimore—Industry, off Beachy Head.

Arrived from Eastport.—[illegible], at Londonderry.

Arrived from Havana.—Abby Brown, at Dover.

MEM.—The Bravo, from New-York for Dunkirk, had been abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

The Centurion, from New-York for Liverpool, put into Beaumaris Bay, June 24, with damage.

The Avance, from Cardiff for New-York, put into Scilly, June 18, leaky, &c.

The Rio, from New-York for Gloucester, put into King Road, June 22, under jury masts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester, MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE,
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 75 EACH.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $30 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 25 EACH.
LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, [illegible]
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 25 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 50c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker-sts.

ASTONISHING!—THE SUCCESS OF DR. BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, in immediately alleviating the pain produced by corns, bunions, &c., is indeed astonishing after everything else has failed. Those afflicted will find immediate and complete relief by using the Alleviator. 25c., 50c., and $1 per box. Sent by mail. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Office, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.